FBIS DAILY REPORT

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## SCHMIDT SAYS NEUTRON BOMB ISSUE 'HYPOTHETICAL'

LD141935 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Feb, TASS--In an attempt to reassure the public opinion of West Germany, which opposes the stationing of neutron weapons in Western Europe, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, interviewed by West German television, touched upon U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's statement about the intention of Washington to resume the plans to produce and deploy neutron weapons. The chancellor said that he regarded it much as a hypothetical question because Weinberger had allegedly expressed his personal opinion rather than the official U.S. Government view. Helmut Schmidt said that the issue of stationing neutron weapons in Western Europe could be raised again only if the U.S. Government brought it up for discussion in NATO bodies.

## NORWAY'S 'NEGATIVE' STANCE ON NEUTRON BOMB NOTED

LD151730 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Oslo, 15 Feb, TASS--State Secretary of Norway's Foreign Ministry Johan Jorgen Holst during the talks in Washington with representatives of the new U.S. administration confirmed the negative attitude of the Norwegian Government to the plans of production and deployment of neutron weapons in Western Europe. He told Norwegian newsmen after the talks that the resumption of the discussion of neutron weapons can lead to differences between the United States and Western Europe.

## GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS' MILITARY POSITION SCORED

DW161141 Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "The SPD's Anachronistic Military Policy"]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, at a German Social Democratic Party [SPD] Presidium meeting in Bonn Wednesday night the 5-point program on the state of the party and on controversial issues was adopted with 33 votes, no negative votes and 5 abstentions by the party's left wing, including Erhard Eppler and Klaus Matthiesen. SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said before the press in Bonn Thursday, that the presidium's program was a resolution aimed at overcoming internal party frictions on the one hand, and at clearly defining the SPD's position, on the other. In this definition of the SPD's position point 4 is of particular interest to international observers. It contains the military policy concepts of the SPD Presidium. Its centerpiece is the statement that the SPD Presidium emphasizes the observance of the NATO decision on medium-range missiles.

This is in sharp contrast to the demands raised within the SPD and by broad sections of the West German society for cancelling the missile decision to prevent the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the Federal Republic, since the stationing of these medium-range missiles can in no way strengthen the country's security. It is at this point that the SPD Presiduim could have allowed for these demands in the national interest. It would have meant the refusal to station new U.S. medium-range missiles on West German soil and the demand that the United States ratify SALT II without delay and resume prompt negotiations on all medium-range arms systems in Europe.

But the SPD Presidium did not do so. It also failed to reject plans by the new U.S. administration to station the neutron weapon in the FRG. On the contrary, the definition of the SPD's position shows that the party presidium bluntly rejected and refused to accept the demands by broad circles of the West German public to the SPD, the Federal Government and the other Bundestag parties to cancel the missile decision. Thus the plans on the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in the Federal Republic are doggedly adhered to by the SPD leadership.

The stance by the SPD Presidium on the NATO missile decision and the fact that the party presidium emphasizes the observance of this decision deprive the concept of balance of constructive substance. It is true; the SPD Presidium claims it is aware that an approximate balance between the systems is necessary for the policy of preserving peace. According to the SPD leadership this rules out the striving for military superiority. But at the same time the party leadership approves of the NATO missile decision which is known to be aimed at achieving military superiority. This is known all too well in Bonn. From the statements made by the leading figures of the new Washington administration the Bonn Government politicians also know all to well that the striving for military superiority has become the U.S. national doctrine. Washington has the declared intention to achieve this superiority with the help of NATO.

It is true, the SPD Presidium in its so-called definition of the SPD's position said that in the eighties, too, there is no alternative to the reduction of tensions. But it is totally unclear how the SPD leadership will make this policy successful. The observance of the NATO missile decision, the stationing of the neutron weapon in Western Europe, the striving by the United States and NATO for military superiority cannot further the policy of mitigating tensions.

## TRUD HITS BRITISH EXPANSION OF CBW RESEARCH

LD161425 Moscow TRUD in Russian 1 Feb 81 p 3

[Correspondent A. Burmistenko report: "Secret Centers"]

[Text] London--The development of new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons is one of the most sinister aspects of the British Conservatives' militarist course. Plans for developing offensive types of chemical weapons, announced in a Defense Ministry white paper, were developed further during talks in London between former U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and British leaders on "coordinating efforts" in this sphere.

One of the main centers for developing new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons is located in the small town of Porton Down, near Salisbury in Wiltshire. TIME OUT magazine reports that the Ministry of Defense has been testing the effects of war gas on British Army there. According to the evidence of one eyewitness, "enlisted men from his regiment who took part in the Porton Down experiments lost their sense of coordination after a few minutes and could hardly stand under the influence of a weak dose of a new type of poison gas."

Every British Army regiment, TIME OUT reports, has to send Porton Down eight "volunteers" enlisted men to participate in practical experiments. It is interesting that the British Defense Ministry sees "nothing unusual" in this repellent practice. Regimental officers are obliged to explain to the soldiers selected as "guinea pigs" that the "injections of poison and their time in the gas chamber will not damage their health." The secret center at Porton Down coordinates its work closely with a similar U.S. center at Fort Detrick, which openly produces large quantities of offensive chemical and bacteriological weapons.

In accordance with NATO joint strategy aimed at "modernizing" the chemical and bacteriological arsenal, the British Defense Ministry is expanding the Porton Down research center considerably. The laboratory which produces war gases is being rebuilt and modernized; the bacteriological warfare laboratory, which had been transferred to the Ministry of Health, has been returned to the control of the Ministry of Defense in view, as was stated, of "new requirements in the bacteriological warfare sphere."

The stepping up of work in the chemical and bacteriological weapons sphere attests to a tremendous threat to the cause of peace posed by the dangerous plans of the British and NATO military.

## U.S. 'LINKAGE' POLICY SEEN AS 'CONFRONTATION'

LD161306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Policy of Linkage Is a Policy of Confrontation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS)--TASS observer Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

The new American administration declares that the SALT II treaty agreed and signed by the leaders of the USSR and the United States in June 1979 in Vienna is unacceptable and that it does not intend to present it to Congress for ratification. Washington thus demonstrates again the inconstancy, inconsistency and unpredictability of its foreign policy, and also its unreliability as a partner, not only in talks with the Soviet Union but also with regard to the West European countries.

In effect the United States swindled them by promising to ratify SALT II in the event of an agreement by its NATO partners to deploy American medium-range missiles in their countries.

In order somehow to justify the violation of its obligations and promises, and also to lessen the worldwide wave of indignation at this decision, the Reagan administration declares that it is ready to hold talks on strategic arms limitation, but with the indispensable condition of "linkage" with other problems and events of international life, of correlation with the "behavior of the Soviet Union in the international arena."

Why do the new authorities in Washington reject SALT II, and do they intend at all to undertake serious efforts in limiting the arms race? In the SALT II treaty, on which the two countries worked for 7 years, the principle of parity and identical security is set out. The Soviet Union and the United States, in signing the treaty, took the departure point that there exists approximate parity of military might between the East and the West, and they stipulated measures so that this balance would be maintained. But, to all appearances, this is not to the liking of the new U.S. administration, which openly proclaims a course of attaining military superiority over the Soviet Union. The SALT II treaty was an obstacle on this path; it hinders the efforts of the NATO countries to alter the world's strategic balance in favor of that bloc.

Washington's thesis that further talks with the USSR on strategic arms limitation must be conducted in "linkage" with other questions which have no relation to this problem should be considered in precisely this context. In essence, it is an attempt to lead the talks into a blind alley, since the rolling of all problems into one will allow none of them to be solved. Such an approach would only create the appearance of talks, and would deliberately doom them to failure.

Washington's course of confrontation, the desire to use the "power factor," that is to say, to attempt to dictate its own conditions to the Soviet Union, to make "demands" on it, are concealed behind the proposal concerning talks with "linkage."

However, the White House is deeply mistaken if it thinks that it is possible to talk with the Soviet Union in such manner. The sole reliable path along which relations between the USSR and the United States can develop is by observance of the principle of equality and equal security, rejection of "power factors" in politics. The Soviet Union is ready to do business with the United States only as equals, if the American side also shows readiness for this.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD152010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 15 Feb 81

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Pavel Yepifanovich Demchenko, member of the PRAVDA Editorial Board; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator of the All-Union Radio International Department]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, esteemed comrades. Exactly 1 week remains to the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress. Congresses of Lenin's party have always been important landmarks in the development of our country, of our people, and at the same time events of immense international significance. But this is natural for this concerns the ruling party in the most powerful socialist state which has an influence on the whole world process, which is in the vanguard of the forces defending peace, social progress and the national liberation of peoples.

Upcoming 26th CPSU Congress

The whole foreign policy activity of the Soviet state is permeated with the noble idea of excluding war from the life of mankind, consolidating a lasting and just peace on the earth. The 24th congress of our party approved the historical program of the struggle for peace which was developed by the following 25th CPSU Congress into the program for further struggle for peace. The peace program became the basis of the foreign policy of all the socialist community: the joint struggle of the socialist countries for detente has become one of the basic factors of contemporary international life; and the growth of economic and defense capability has become a guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

[Lomeyko] Yes, the successes of the socialist community are the base of the struggle for peace. In the conditions of the seriously complex world situation the socialist countries in giving a rebuff to the intrigues of imperialism's aggressive forces are paying particular attention to the strengthening of their own cohesion, to the further broadening of their cooperation, both on a bilateral basis and also within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and also of CEMA.

In the last decade the socialist states have continued to develop production successfully, demonstrating the advantages of the socialist economic system, even in the conditions of the unfavorable world economic situation which has become complicated.

[Ariyevich] A few convincing figures on this account? Today the CEMA countries have approximately a one-third share in the world output of industrial produce; one-fourth of the national income [as heard]; the total volume of their industrial production is approximately twice as great as that of the Common Market countries. In the seventies approximately half of the volume of world growth in industrial production was in the CEMA countries; in the very same period their allocations in the national budgets for social measures almost doubled. That is, for raising pay, pensions and other payments for the population, on the development of the systems of popular education, medical services and for housing construction.

[Lomeyko] And one more very important factor: The socialist countries in developing their economy are achieving successes in raising the living standard not on the basis of profits at the expense of other peoples, not in the severely competitive struggle against each other, as happens between the United States and West Europe, between Washington and Tokyo, but on the basis of uniting forces and of fraternal cooperation.

[Demchenko] The results with which the leading capitalist states have entered this year appear in sharp contrast with the successes of the socialist community. Indeed, the economic recession, inflation, unemployment have become chronic illnesses in the capitalist system.

[Ariyevich] Nevertheless, despite all the economic disorder, the profits of the monopolies are growing from year to year. For example, last year the profits of the 100 leading American corporations rose by 23 percent.

## U. S. Economic Forecast

[Demchenko] The weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT makes gloomy forecasts: The journal considers that 1981 promises nothing good for the United States. The level of unemployment will remain very high, and the inflation rate will as before be measured in two figures. The United States has invariably been the leader in the number of unemployed continually throughout all the postwar years. This figure now exceeds 8 million, that is, according to the official data. And if you take the data of the trade unions, then the number of unemployed in the United States fluctuates between 9 and 10 million. And the picture is no better in West Europe either. The first place here is held by Britain, where the number of superfluous people has exceeded 2.5 million. In all there are more than 23 million unemployed today, according to official statistics, in the developed capitalist states. And this is not yet the limit, if we take the forecasts of bourgeois economists in respect of this group of capitalist countries then the figure named for the end of 1981 is approximately 28 million, that is a scandalous increase.

[Ariyevich] In this respect, I would like to recall the recent appearance of President Reagan on televison with the program speech devoted to the economic situation of the country. In his 20-minute speech he stressed that the American economy is on the brink of disaster. We have been living above our means for a long time, he said, and as a result the economic situation has got out of our control. For a long time we have put off the day of reckoning, but now we can do this no longer. The President complained about inflation more than anything, which for a long time has already been considered enemy number one of the American economy.

Reagan resorted to an effective method: In the last 20 years, he said, prices have risen by 178 percent. Then the President showed the television viewers a dollar note, and after a significant pause he added that in 1960 this dollar was worth one dollar, it is now worth 36 cents. And in a few years, if we do not manage to check inflation, its worth will fall to 25 cents. And he threw on to the table a few small coins.

On 18 February the President has promised to publish specific radical steps which his administration will undertake in the economic sphere. The thing is primarily cutting taxes and state expenditure. And this is what is astounding: While severely cutting the federal budget in connection with the protracted economic crisis and the high level of inflation, the White House continues to bank on the arms race. Saving money will affect more than 100 federal programs, but mainly social ones. The cuts will not affect the Pentagon budget: the huge military budget for 1982 prepared by the Carter administration--approximately $200 billion--is not only not being reduced but on the contrary is planned to be increased by another $30 to 40 billion.

[Lomeyko] The main cause for the all-round neurasthenia of imperialism which we are now observing is not fear of far-fetched Soviet threat, but fear of the future. The elite of the authorities in the capitalist world feel how the ground under their feet is gradually becoming precarious, how pieces of the once firm empire of capital are breaking up time and time again in the economic crises and social tremors. The correlation of forces in the world is year by year steadily changing in favor of socialism and the national liberation movement. The territory, population and the economic potential of the world of socialism is growing. The position of the revolutionary democratic states of Asia and Africa which are oriented toward socialism has been strengthened; states such as Angola and Mozambique, Ethiopia and South Yemen, the Congo and Madagascar. Friendly relations between these countries and the countries of socialism are being strengthened.

[Ariyevich] In this respect the imperialist ideologists do not hide their fear about what will happen tomorrow: What if the economic crises and mess continue to shake the sick capitalist society? And what will happen to the Western economy if social revolutions should suddenly triumph in other third world countries, which are rich in oil and other important sources of raw materials? For example, Saudi Arabia and the Arab Emirates?

[Lomeyko] Yes, I would say that the rulers of the capitalist world are terrified at this very thought alone, and they do not hide this fear. But they make policy on this fear. Thus, during the seventies the world of capitalism experienced the most difficult, the most complex crisis in all of postwar history and in all spheres: economics, politics and ideology. Impelled by fear of the future they see their salvation in a return to their past grandeur and the achievement of lost superiority, which permitted them previously to have control of their own and other peoples.

### Western Arms, Terrorist Threats

[Ariyevich] I would like to note in this regard, Vladimir Brossovich, that they intend to achieve superiority by the old, well-tried method, which is of benefit to capitalism, that is, the armaments race. This is the reason for the course of the new Washington administration which is aimed at a policy of force and ensuring the U.S. military leadership. In order to make their own people and their allies pay for new military programs there is an attempt to frighten them with an imagined Soviet threat. Thus anti-Soviet propaganda is serving the aggressive aims of Washington's foreign policy.

I should like here to speak of a further important factor. In addition to the myth about a Soviet threat, which came into being immediately after the victory of the October Revolution and grew in proportion to the strengthening of the power of the USSR and then also that of the socialist community, the present American administration is also launching its own new campaign concerning international terrorism. The essence of this campaign is to equate the national liberation movement with international terrorism. In doing this a definite forgery is being committed, whereby use is being made of the fear of populations in the West concerning the activities of terrorists, mainly fascists and leftwing extremists, who are particularly active in Italy and in other countries also and who by their actions have caused a state of permanent shock and anxiety among the population.

And so, using this fear, there is an attempt to direct the hatred it has inspired not against these terrorists but against the national liberation movement, which there is an attempt to equate with international terrorism, and at the same time, naturally, against the socialist countries which support the national liberation movement. But the speculative nature of this slogan is completely obvious. International terrorism has almost become the incurable disease of the century and is all the time spreading to new places in the most diverse corners of the world. There is no doubt that this disease is on the increase. It threatens all mankind and requires joint efforts to combat it.

The Soviet Union has on several occasions sharply condemned the activities of terrorists and drawn attention to the need for international cooperation in combating it. Many countries have expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for assistance in the struggle against terrorists, as was the case, for instance, in the freeing of the West German hostages in Mogadishu. However, there are people, particularly in the United States and vested with authority too, who by distorting facts not only falsify the Soviet standpoint but also whip up passions and poison the climate of international trust.

[Ariyevich] Indeed this pressure, this campaign, is encountering a mounting rebuff throughout the world. It is being opposed by powerful forces who are against the policy of confrontation and heightened tension. Above all, this is the coordinated joint course of the socialist countries. The Soviet Government has repeatedly stated that it is ready to reach agreement on the reduction and banning of any weapons, especially nuclear ones. It has submitted specific proposals on certain urgent measures to reduce military danger, and these proposals met with widespread support at the last session of the UN General Assembly. Quite specific peace initiatives, submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, such as proposals that talks be held on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, that a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe be convened, and the doctrine of peace and security in the Persian Gulf area proposed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev were also directed toward consolidating detente, especially in the military sphere.

The joint foreign policy course of fraternal socialist countries accords with the fundamental interests of all peoples, and it has the approval of hundreds of millions of people throughout the globe and people of goodwill who in different continents are moving from a passive expression of dissatisfaction with the armaments race to an active participation in the struggle for peace. Indeed, the growth of peace-loving forces, the expansion and strengthening of the democratic movement in various countries and actions to promote a continuation of detente are also becoming an ever more important and influential factor in international life.

## 'National Liberation' Movement

A third important force, the national liberation movement, is acting ever more decisively in promoting peace, disarmament and the spread of detente to all parts of the world and in opposition to the imperialist policy of diktat. It is precisely the national liberation movement, as you noted, Vladimir Borisovich, about which there is a desire to raise doubts by slandering it and ranking it among terrorist organizations.

The increased authority and influence of this important force were displayed in particular in Delhi at the Nonaligned Conference. The Nonaligned Movement was marking the 20th anniversary of its foundation. During the 20 years of its existence it has become a large-scale, all-democratic, international amalgamation of emergent states. The participants in the conference unanimously adopted an appeal to the peoples of the world. The participants in the conference, the appeal notes, are fully determined to promote by every means a strengthening of the unity, solidarity and mutual cooperation of the nonaligned countries so that the Nonaligned Movement may play a positive role in the struggle for peace and security throughout the world.

[Demchenko] Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, it seems necessary to me to take a wider look at this problem. If we turn to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America as a whole, we cannot fail to notice what great changes have occurred in recent years in those parts of the globe. Even the very words such as Nicaragua, Iran, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, El Salvador and Ethiopia are associated by every person with great events, with the successes of the liberation movement, and these successes simply cannot now be played down.

Cruel blows have been inflicted on imperialism, especially American imperialism, in various continents. For instance, even 2 years ago Iran was considered the Pentagon's chief base in the Near and Middle East after Israel. With what terms did the world press not label it and with full justification too! There was "Gendarme of the Persian Gulf," "Beachhead for espionage in the Soviet Union," "imperialism's main agent in the Muslim world," and so on and so forth. Now this week, the second anniversary of the people's revolution in Iran which put an end to the country's shameful position, has been being marked.

Although the situation in Iran remains very complex--there is an internal struggle in progress between different factions and the country has been drawn into an armed conflict with Iraq--one thing, however, remains beyond dispute, that is, that Iran has ceased to be a U.S. vassal and a Pentagon base, and it has become a member of the Nonaligned Movement and one of the detachments of anti-imperialist forces.

Or let us now turn to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Carter administration, as you recall, virtually announced its main foreign policy success the so-called Camp David agreement on the Near East. However, this was a sham success. The American press now admits that the Camp David train has reached an impasse. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt has not brought peace to the Near East. Washington and Tel Aviv have not managed to force the capitulation either of the Palestine resistance movement or of Syria and other Arab states.

### U.S. in Near East

You and I are well aware that Washington and its NATO allies have concentrated unprecedented air and naval forces in the Indian Ocean basin. The Reagan administration, which has just entered office, considers the agreement reached by Carter regarding military installations in Oman, Somalia and Kenya as insufficient. Evidently it will be a matter of expanding the American presence in these countries.

However, anti-imperialist and anti-Israeli attitudes have increased in the Near East. It is not fortuitous that even countries with, it would seem, a pro-Western course, such as Saudi Arabia, for example, have refused to give consent to the Pentagon for the stationing there of rapid deployment forces. Indeed, literally today, there have been reports that Egypt too has started to waver and, after all, it had already promised to provide its territory for these forces. Today I looked through the latest issue of the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, which complains that not a single Arab country, including Egypt, wishes to provide the United States with bases on its territory.

[Ariyevich] Pavel Yepifanovich, it seems to me that indeed when As-Sadat also makes such statements he is to a certain extent driving up his price, and it is typical that he made this statement before his trip to West Europe. The purpose of this trip was precisely to direct the West European Near East initiative into the channel of the separate Camp David deal.

[Demchenko] You are right, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich. As-Sadat has, of course, made it the aim of his foreign policy to rescue the Camp David line and the orientation toward the United States, yet at the same time he is forced to take into account both the moods in West Europe and also the moods in the Arab world. After all, Egypt has ended up in total political isolation in the Near East which is having a tremendous effect both on the country's economy and also on the political mood--the sudden passion for liberation erupting from the very depths of the popular masses is enormous. The situation in the world has changed and the era of colonialism has ended. Independent states do not want to have an alien political will thrust upon them or to have someone in charge of their natural resources.

[Lomeyko] I would like to return to what we have already mentioned: to what role is performed by the movement of the democratic and peace-loving public in the struggle for detente, for international security and against the arms race. And in this connection the question arises about the situation in West Europe. One must note above all that Washington's course aimed at starting up a new arms race is not meeting with the unqualified support of even the state leaders of the NATO countries in West Europe. This is borne out both by the way the Madrid meeting, where the overwhelming majority of the representatives of West European countries have voiced their support for staging a conference advocating detente and disarmament, has been progressing and also by statements made by statesmen from various West European countries in support of detente.

But Washington's plans are encountering particularly active opposition from the democratic public of West European countries, and it seems to me that one of the main reasons for this phenomenon is the fact that the Europeans have had more than enough of hardline policies, of the policy of confrontation and of the policy of whipping up tension and the arms race.

Opposition to NATO Missiles

Here are some facts: In December of last year more than 150 prominent activists of the German Social-Democratic Party, including a number of Bundestag deputies and also the writers Engelmann, (Jaehn), Lattmann and others, signed a statement appealing to the government to refuse to fulfill the NATO Brussels decision. If the NATO strategists thought that the adopted decision would present people with a fait accompli and would force them to resign themselves to a new round in the arms race then they miscalculated. What is more, I would say that they have achieved the reverse: The broad movement of democratic public opinion against American missiles is now being joined by leading figures from social democratic parties. It must be noted that this is a comparatively new phenomenon in world politics. I had the opportunity of hear for myself last November at the 15th Socialist International Congress in Madrid statements like this which testified to an increase in critical moods within the ranks of West European social democracy.

[Ariyevich] Yes, indeed, when you meet West Europeans you can hear increasingly frequently bitter remarks such as: This Atlantic solidarity--when the American ram is leading the whole flock of West European sheep to the nuclear slaughterhouse--is worth nothing. The following question is becoming increasingly reasonable: If U.S. President Ronald Reagan rejects from the threshold of the White House the SALT II treaty which affects the vital interests of the European allies, then surely the latter have a right to demand a review of the NATO decision whose whole fabric is now in tatters.

[Lomeyko] I would like to say that these matters now have indeed acquired a topical ring to them in many West European capitals. I had occasion to become convinced of this a relatively short time ago during the meeting in Madrid and now in Finland where I had the opportunity to meet politicians and public figures both of Finland and of certain other Scandinavian countries. And here you can sense the chagrin of these politicians who find it necessary, because of the ethics of Atlantic solidarity, to support Washington's actions. But at the same time you cannot help encountering almost daily not only their contradictory policies but also, I would say, their humiliating practice of their calling to order every West European statesman who dares to support detente on his own initiative or who expresses reservations as regards Washington's arms course.

[Demchenko] Vladimir Borisovich, I would like to quote you one example from the latest edition of the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine, showing that those beyond the ocean apparently understand all this. This magazine says, for instance, that the Europeans do not wish to play any kind of military role in the Persian Gulf or in the Indian Ocean, either.

[Ariyevich] To develop what you have just said, I would like to quote another example. Even objectively thinking Americans admit that the Europeans have more to lose than the United States, especially in the event of a limited nuclear war in Europe, the idea of which Washington is asking its allies to accept. As has been correctly noted by (Ronald Steele) in the NEW REPUBLIC magazine, the Europeans are thinking of how war can be averted, particularly nuclear war, whereas the American strategists are on the contrary thinking of how they are to conduct a nuclear war so as to win it.

[Lomeyko] All this taken together gives rise to growing dissatisfaction amongst West European statesmen over this hard line of Washington aimed at starting up a new round in the arms race. The Americans, for their part every time literally hit over the head every politician from West Europe who protests. Thus, their dislike of the Dutch is well known, for the simple reason that the latter have expressed their own opinion too frequently.

It was enough for Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen to state that his government wants to cut defense spending for the next 5-year period to keep it at its previous level for the Americans to make a sharp attack on Copenhagen. A special term was even launched in the American and European press--Denmarkization [Danizatsiya]--potentially aimed against anyone who sympahtized with this behavior of the Danes. This term is a biting reproach against a country which is allegedly trying to live on someone else's account under the NATO umbrella without shouldering the appropriate costs. Another example: It was enough for former Norwegian Prime Minister Nordli to support in his new year message the idea of a nuclear free zone in northern Europe for the Norwegian ambassador in Washington to be summoned to the State Department and literally be given a dressing down for this behavior of the prime minister. This picture testifies to the fact that the Americans are trying to achieve a more rigid order in their NATO house.

[Ariyevich] A large number of reports come into the editorial office every day which testify to the growth in the wave of protests against the plans of the new Washington administration to start up the production of the neutron bomb and to deploy it in West Europe. Even the governments of the NATO countries, with which, incidentally, Washington did not consider it necessary to consult beforehand, viewed boldly and guardedly the revival of the plans to deploy neutron bombs on their territory. There are very many examples of this. Well, let's say, approximately 65,000 Danes have signed the appeal of the national committee of peace supporters against the aggressive NATO course.

In a nutshell, the earth's peace-loving forces are very much aware that although imperialism has lost its dominating role in international relations, and we have noted this today, the danger of destructive war has not passed away yet. In order that peace be ensured for the present and future generations it is necessary to struggle stubbornly and persistently for it. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has noted, we support now in the eighties just as before in the seventies the strengthening and not the destruction of detente, the reduction and not expansion of armaments, and rapprochement and mutual understanding between peoples and not artificial alienation and hostility. The progressive public of the world expresses the conviction that the approaching 26th CPSU Congress will bear an important contribution toward the cohesion of forces supporting the solution of the urgent task of the present day: stopping the arms race.

At this point we end the broadcast and bid you farewell. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

## FURTHER ON DELHI MEETING OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

### Iranian Stance on DRA

NC131355 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] The DRA's delegation arrived in Delhi to attend the Nonaligned Conference with hopes to play a part in the noble act of defending peace and (?consolidating the bases) of security. Afghanistan's foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, who is heading this delegation, proposed that the DRA Government's program dated 14 May 1980 on the normalization of the Afghanistan situation through political means be studied at the Delhi conference. The Afghan delegation proposed that tripartite talks, aimed at returning relations to normal, be held between the DRA and Pakistan and the DRA and Iran.

In his message to Mrs Indira Gandhi, the leader of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, has (?explained the principles) of these proposals and has assured that Afghanistan is prepared to study reciprocal proposals byinterested countries on the condition that these proposals be based on good will. That group of participants in the Delhi conference, who are actually concerned about the dangerous course of events in this part of the world, warmly welcomed the Afghan Government's proposals.

According to reports, immediately after his arrival in Delhi UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim declared that he wants to work toward this dialogue between the three Middle Eastern countries. But unfortunately the Nonaligned Conference in Delhi, like many other international assemblies, has been placed under the pressure of aggressive imperialist and (?hegemonist) forces, which obstinately continue the commotion on the so-called Afghanistan problem so that they can justify the arms race, which is being imposed on the world by these forces, and their provocations which have increased world tension.

Apparently the return to normal life in the DRA is not to the liking of Washington and Beijing. They wish to continue interfering in Afghanistan's domestic affairs; but this time they not only want to use their groups of mercenaries, they also want to gain the support of international organizations. Washington and Beijing, who refuse to recognize the DRA's legal government, wish to pass off their mercenaries as the true representatives of the Afghan people. At the same time Washington and Beijing are (?trying to prevent) a dialogue between Afghanistan and Pakistan, and between Afghanistan and Iran because they understand that once the existing differences between neighboring countries are overcome, they will lose the bastion being used to carry out their undeclared war against the DRA. It is probably because of these forces' pressure that the proposal on talks between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan has not yet received a worthy reaction from the DRA's neighbors.

The Iranian delegation adopted an odd stance at the Delhi conference on holding such a dialogue and, instead of displaying solidarity with forces which are consistently supporting Iran's revolution and acting against imperialist machinations in the Middle East, it expressed solidarity with forces whose hostile policy toward Iran and its revolution is known to all. The Iranian representative went so far as to request (?anyone recognizing) the DRA--which was among the first countries to recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran and expressed its readiness to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with it in struggles against imperialist machinations--be expelled from the Nonaligned Movement. The Iranian delegate proposed that the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who, as you know, represent no one in Afghanistan and are hirelings of Washington and Beijing, Cairo and Tel Aviv--and documents on their subversive activities against Iran exist--take the place of the DRA in the Nonaligned Conference. It is really difficult to collate this process with Iran's vital interests and the goals of defending Iran's revolution since the same enemies who threaten Afghanistan's Sawr [April] revolution threaten Iran's revolution too.

## DRA's Call for Dialogue

LD131624 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[From the "World Today" program]

[Excerpts] Afghanistan is ready to start negotiations to normalize relations with Iran and Pakistan without any preconditions. This statement was made by the Afghan foreign minister, Shah Mohammed Dost, at the Nonaligned Conference in Delhi. (Viktor Sivakov) makes these comments:

Afghan leaders have always shown interest in settling problems aroused by foreign interference politically. That is the constructive approach of a peaceful, nonaligned country. It stems from the knowledge of internal and foreign developments. A recent statement of the Afghan Foreign Ministry says that the country's development does not threaten peace and stability in the area. Afghanistan has no claims to its neighbors. Its leaders work on programs for peaceful construction that are gradually carried out into life.

On behalf of the people, the legitimate Government of Afghanistan proposes a dialogue with its neighbors without any preconditions. The proposal takes into account the interests of the Afghans who left the country under the influence of threats and deception.

## Conference Declaration

LD132350 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Delhi, 13 Feb, TASS--The Conference of Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers closed in the Indian capital today. The delegates adopted a final declaration at the closing session. Assessing the importance of the declaration, India's Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao pointed out that it constitutes an important contribution to maintaining peace and security and developing the progess of detente and disarmament.

The declaration stresses the firm adherence of the non-aligned countries to the basic principles and goals of non-alignment--struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and racism, including Zionism, against all forms of foreign aggression and hegemony. The ministers called for a strict observance of these important principles. The delegates noted with concern the aggravation of the international situation in the period after the Havana conference in September 1979.

The declaration points out that certain powers are undertaking attempts to push through an extremely dangerous doctrine of "limited nuclear war" and equate nuclear weapons with conventional armaments. Under these conditions, nuclear disarmament and banning of the use of atomic weapons constitute the most effective measure against the use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons. Establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the globe constitutes an important step towards disarmament, the non-aligned countries believe.

The participants in the conference expressed serious concern over the istuation which developed in the Indian Ocean zone, and called for the implementation of the declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a peace zone, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1971. The ministers stated their determination to contribute to the successful holding this year of a conference on the Indian Ocean, which is to be held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka.

The foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the noticeable progress accomplished in the struggle for decolonisation, and welcomed the victory of the heroic people of Zimbabwe in the struggle for national liberation. They called for the immediate granting of the right to self-determination and independence to the Namibian people, expressed their solidarity with the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

The participants in the conference resolutely condemned Pretoria's apartheid regime which is trying to suppress the national-liberation movement in the south of the African Continent by reprisals, and called for a complete exercise of sanctions against the Republic of South Africa.

The withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the just solution of the Palestinian problem are the chief conditions for the attainment of durable peace in the Middle East, the document points out. The participants in the conference came out in support of the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the creation of its own state.

The nonaligned countries are seriously concerned over the continuing tension in Southeast Asia. The participants in the conference called on the states in that region to start a dialogue with a view to settling their differences and establishing a durable peace in that region. The participants in the conference called on Cuba, India, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to render assistance in settling the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that the spirit of the European Security and Cooperation Conference is preserved, which is evidenced, in particular, by the Madrid meeting. They backed the efforts of non-aligned and neutral countries to ease tensions in the European Continent in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The ministers condemned political pressure and acts of economic aggression which are spearheaded, directly or indirectly, against the revolutionary process in Nicaragua. They came out against any forms of interference in El Salvador's domestic affairs.

The participants in the conference expressed hope that the United States will strictly comply with the Panama Canal treaties which ensure full sovereignty and legitimate rights of Panama to its own territory. They came out in support of the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence and called on the U.S. Government to fulfil the appropriate resolution of the U.N. General Assembly.

The participants in the conference proposed to adopt measures with a view to improving the international climate, particularly to refrain from any steps on strengthening the existing military alliances of blocks and on establishing new military alliances and bases; to take all steps against any forms of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of states and resolutely oppose the threat or use of force in international relations.

The participants in the conference stressed the need to step up the struggle for restructuring international economic relations on the basis of equality and justice, establishing control over the activity of transnational corporations and observing the inalienable right of each state to be master of its own natural and other resources.

## DRA Protests Declaration

LD132316 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2144 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Delhi, 13 Feb (TASS)--The representative of the foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammed Dost, today made a statement on his behalf in which he expressed the deep regret of the DRA delegation at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference over the fact that the participants of the conference have been drawn into discussing the so-called "Afghan question."

The delegations of certain countries, provoked by certain circles, bear full responsibility before the world community for that unjustified discussion, the Afghan representative said. It was held in violation of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and of the legitimate rights of one of its permanent members. Discussion of the "Afghan question" is a dangerous attempt to bring forward for discussion matters connected with the internal affairs of a full and equal member or the movement, he said. The DRA delegation must declare that no diktat, committees of conferences will solve the problem. Only direct talks between the interested parties can promote a political settlement, the statement notes.

The representative of the Afghan Foreign Ministry sharply criticized the behind-the-scenes activity of the delegations of certain countries who had tried to mount an anti-Afghan propaganda campaign at the conference. "We must say again that no power can change the political system or remove the government which the Afghan people have chosen according to their wish," the statement says.

"The DRA delegation makes an official protest against inclusion in the text of the declaration of a paragraph dealing with Afghanistan and asks that this be reflected in the final declaration of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference," the Afghan representative said in conclusion.

## Levchenko on Outcome

LD141840 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The foreign ministers of nonaligned countries have completed their conference in Delhi. Leonid Levchenko comments on its outcome: The meeting took place at a time when the Nonaligned Movement marked its 20th anniversary. Undoubtedly this is an important event for the world.

Experience shows that nonaligned countries gain the greatest successes the more consolidated they are in the struggle to carry out the tasks facing them. The most important aspect of this struggle is the struggle for peace. It is becoming especially important now that certain circles would like to return the world to the days of the cold war, to speed up the arms race and to put under their control big parts of the world, the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area, the Middle East, southwest and Southeast Asia, Africa and Latin America.

At the conference in Delhi many delegates said that the United States is directly responsible for the growing tension in the world. These statements are not to the liking of Washington and Beijing, playing into its hands. The enemies of nonalignment are doing everything to undermine the movement from within and force it to move along a false path. With this aim in view Washington and Beijing prompted questions to the Delhi conference that clearly contradicted the aims and principles of nonalignment.

The conference took place against the background of the American campaign to combat so-called international terrorism. It cannot be described otherwise than open subversion against nonaligned countries, most of which have come into being as a result of national liberation movements. Half of them waged long, bloody wars for their liberation. Under the banner of combating international terrorism Washington has launched an offensive against national liberation movements. This means that the new American administration labels freedom fighters as terrorists.

Participants in the Nonaligned Movement voiced their support for the just struggle of Palestinians, Namibians and other people fighting for the materialization of their aspirations. They spoke for liquidating seats of colonial oppression. The final session adopted a declaration which, according to the Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao, is an important contribution to preserving peace and security and developing the process of easing tension and disarmament. The Delhi declaration has confirmed the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement. It resolutely denounces colonialism and neocolonialism and speaks for settling international problems peacefully and against the military preparations of imperialists and against war. In this the Nonaligned Movement sees its main task. In solving this task the movement will always have the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community.

## Southeast Asia Proposal

LD161410 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Important Appeal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes: A declaration adopted at the New Delhi Conference of Nonaligned Foreign Ministers contains a call for lessening tensions in South-East Asia by political settlement. This means that all problems of that region must be resolved by the countries situated there through negotiations and equitable dialogue, without any outside interference. The range of such problems is wide, but life advances in the foreground the questions of peace, stability and cooperation, the success of resolving which largely depends on the state of relations between the countries of South-East Asia.

The reality is such that there exist in the region two groups of countries with different socio-political systems. These are five ASEAN member-states and three fraternal countries of Indochina. Negotiations between them can and must be conducted on an equitable footing, without any discrimination on questions of mutual interest to both groups.

The readiness for such a dialogue was the main theme in the proposals advanced by the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea at the recent conference in Ho Chi Minh City.

These countries, in fact, met half-way the wishes of their neighbors in the region which repeatedly insisted that talks, for instance, with Vietnam, were conducted not with some particular ASEAN country, but with the entire grouping on the whole. This stand was taken into account in the proposal of the Indo-Chinese states to convene a regional conference on peace, stability and cooperation.

The fact that the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries stressed the need in the declaration for a comprehensive political solution of the problem of the present tensions in South-East Asia is of signal importance. The nonaligned countries thus called for a complete renunciation of any confrontation in relations between the states of that region and resolutely condemned the attempts at instigation on the part of external forces which are seeking to aggravate tensions in the region and set one group of countries against the other.

This provision of the declaration deals a serious blow at Beijing's aspirations to use for its subversive aims in South-East Asia some circles in the ASEAN countries, primarily in Thailand. Bangkok's active support to the anti-Kampuchean activities of Beijing and its Pol Pot agents now includes provocations against Laos--firing at Laotian barges in the Mekong River, attempts to seize with the help of arms a Laotian island in that river, the unilateral closure of the Thai-Laotian border, etc. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos has already made a due assessment of these manifestations of enmity on the part of the Thai side, noting that it became particularly intensive after the recent visit to Bangkok by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Acting in such an unseemly role, Bangkok thus comes out as a (?kind of outpost of the Chinese policy of setting the ASEAN countries against their Indochinese neighbors. The declaration adopted in New Delhi resolutely condemns such a stand.

## PRAVDA ON OPENING OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

LD131425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 5

[Dispatch from unnamed PRAVDA and TASS correspondents: "Delhi: Forum of Nonaligned Countries"]

[Text] Delhi, 9 February--The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference opened today in the auditorium of the Palace of Science. The conference was opened by Isodoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister--the country chairing the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau. Taking part in the conference's work are delegates, observers and guests from around 140 states, movements and international organizations.

In an opening ceremony address Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi drew the attention of those present to the deterioration in the international situation with its dangers to the cause of peace and urged the nonaligned countries to step up their efforts to relax world tension. Resolving the tasks involved in the preservation of peace, I. Gandhi stressed, is incompatible with the outmoded imperialist concepts of military alliances, the division of the world into spheres of influence and the continuation of the arms race. She urged the conference participants to come out in support of the call for a reduction in the military presence in the Indian Ocean region and other parts of Asia and Africa.

Pointing out that political subordination goes hand in glove with economic exploitation, the Indian prime minister stressed the need for urgent talks aimed at restructuring international economic relations on a just and democratic basis. With our ranks closely rallied on the basis of common principles and proceeding from common aims, I. Gandhi stressed in conclusion, we will be able to resist the pressure brought to bear on the nonaligned countries. Divided we are vulnerable but united we can and still adopt firm positions.

Indian External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao was unanimously elected conference chairman.

Today's Indian press carries many items on the opening of the conference. Describing it as a major event in international life, the writers of articles and commentaries call on those participating in this representative forum to constructively approach the discussion of the items on the agenda and to focus attention on the fundamental problems of our time.

The forum participants gave an enthusiastic reception to L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message on the Nonaligned Movement's 20th anniversary. L.I. Brezhnev's message expresses the Soviet Union's determination to further strengthen the people's common front of solidarity for peace and freedom, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said. The Soviet Union has always given the nonaligned countries tremendous support in the struggle for their political and economic independence. It is largely thanks to the Soviet Union's friendly assistance that the Vietnamese people were able to hold out in the struggle against U.S. aggression and to defeat the main imperialist power, the minister stressed.

The Soviet leader's message speaks highly of the Nonaligned Movement and its efforts to strengthen peace and security worldwide, Afghan Foreign Minister S.M. Dost said. It enunciates the principles of the USSR's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy and expresses the Soviet state's desire to develop friendly cooperation with the nonaligned countries. As L.I. Brezhnev rightly stressed, the Soviet Union and the nonaligned states have common or similar positions on the fundamental problems of our time on whose solution the destiny of mankind, including the peoples of the developing countries, largely depends.

As for Afghanistan, the minister pointed out, as one of the Nonaligned Movement's founding states our country will make every effort to further expand cooperation with this movement and with all peace-loving forces in the world, primarily the USSR, S.M. Dost stressed.

The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers conference is an important event for the world's progressive forces, which are struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said.

The greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stresses the importance of the nonaligned countries' conference. It contains valuable proposals on achieving and preserving world peace, Miguel d'Escoto pointed out in conclusion.

## UN SPECIAL COMMITTEE SESSION ON INDIAN OCEAN OPENS

LD170947 Moscow TASS in English 0840 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 17 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The scheduled session of the U.N. special committee on the Indian Ocean is opening at the U.N. headquarters today with the participation of representatives of 45 states. On the agenda of the session are preparations for a conference to draft an international treaty on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

It will be ten years this year since the U.N. General Assembly adopted a declaration on proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Since then the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the nonaligned states have consistently declared at all international forums for the adoption of specific steps that would turn the basic principles of the declaration into reality. In 1979 the General Assembly decided to hold two years later in Colombo a broad international conference on this issue. But the USA and its allies declared at the committee session last year that such a conference was allegedly "premature."

As is pointed out among the U.N. circles the negative stand of the USA is explained by the fact that the aims of the conference run counter to the military might in the Indian Ocean has been a specific embodiment of Washington's ambition to subordinate to its rule a vast region, which lies at a distance of thousands of miles from the shores of the United States. [sentence as received]

The foundation of the militarisation of the Indian Ocean basin by the USA is the network of military bases, which are to be placed along its perimeter. Agreement has been reached on setting up military bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya. U.S. military have at their service also bases in Egypt and Israel. According to foreign press reports, the Pentagon is intensively seeking military bases on the territory of some other states. In the south the perimeter will be closed by the bases of Australia, where the Pentagon strives to establish its permanent presence.

The aim of the programme is to keep in subordination by force of arms the peoples of the region and ensure unimpeded supplies of oil and other minerals irrespective of the wish of the states in the Indian Ocean basin.

Washington's imperial course is a source of profound concern both for the states themselves and broad international public. The Organization of African Unity, the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, which closed in New Delhi a few days ago, have declared for removing foreign military bases from the region. The World Peace Council session as well as other international forums highly evaluated the constructive proposals for strengthening peace in the Persian Gulf, which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at a meeting with Indian MPs in December last year. There is no doubt that the implementation of these proposals would further the implementation of the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

## REPORTAGE ON JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES IN OMAN

### Pentagon Announcement

LD131322 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb, TASS--The Pentagon has announced the dispatch in the next few days to Oman of a U.S. military unit for participation in joint exercises, the first such exercises ever to be held.

Although an official spokesman for the U.S. war department refused to give the strength of the unit, the newspaper Washington POST reports that nearly 250 servicemen of the U.S. Army and the Air Force are to be sent to Oman. The newspaper stresses that Washington links with that country hopes for the use in the region of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

With this aim in view the USA has already received access to military installations in Oman.

Presently, the newspaper Washington POST reports, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are discussing the question to whom the Rapid Deployment Force must be subordinated. One of the proposals, according to the newspaper, is to establish a new command in the Persian Gulf, possibly on Oman's territory.

### Further on Preparations

LD141442 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 14 Feb, TASS--The Pentagon has started preparations for new exercises code-named "Accurate Test-81", which are scheduled to begin next week at a distance of thousands of miles from the shores of America--in Oman. Some 300 U.S. military communications specialists will be sent from the USA to that country in order to check and master communications operations for the needs of the Army, Airforce and Navy of the United States in the emergency of combat operations by them in the Persian Gulf area, the newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL writes. It stresses that those will be the first ever exercises of the U.S. Armed Forces in that small Arab country, which occupies a strategic position at the entrance to the Persian Gulf on the coast of the Strait of Hormuz.

Strategic communication facilities of the USA, including command posts in Europe and the Pacific zone, will also take part in the "Accurate Test-81" exercises.

The newspaper points out that Oman in common with Somalia and Kenya has opened access to the USA to its military bases, which will be used by the Rapid Deployment Force in any potential conflict in the region. The WALL STREET JOURNAL points out that presently a U.S. naval armada with two aircraft carriers at its head is already plying in the Indian Ocean near the Persian Gulf. Aircraft from the two aircraft carriers already fully use the Oman military airfield on Masira Island.

### Rassadin Comment

LD132130 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] In Oman it has been announced that a joint military exercise is to be held there for troops of the sultanate and units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. Here is a comment from Leonid Rassadin:

The exercise is to last almost 2 months, which is quite a term, and it will take place very close to the Persian Gulf. Thus, the United States has decided to transfer its troops openly to this sensitive region for a long time. We may recall that in the Gulf zone and also in the Indian Ocean the United States keeps a huge naval force. Last autumn, rapid deployment units already held maneuvers on Egyptian territory, where they practiced military games in conditions very similar to the Arabian desert terrain.

Set up 1 year ago, the Rapid Deployment Force, the strength of which is to amount to 200,000 officers and men, is designed above all for interventions in the Persian Gulf zone rich in oil. And the American maneuvers to be held in Oman cannot help arousing uneasy feelings.

The question arises whether the maneuvers are not a prelude to a direct U.S. armed interference in the internal affairs of the oil-producing countries in the region. Simultaneously, the United States pushes a number of Persian Gulf countries to creating a military alliance, under American auspices of course. The purpose of this scheme is clear. There is the same desire to divide the Arab world in the face of the threat stemming from capitulatory plans for a Middle East settlement. Washington claims here that it allegedly cares about the security of the Gulf states. But how this can be reconciled with the fact that the United States has been arming Israel and has been encouraging its policy of expansion? More than that, Washington comes out for putting the Israeli-Egyptian deal concluded in Camp David, into effect, a deal which ignores the key issue, that of ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arabs, including the right to create an independent state of their own.

And there is something more to that. In an attempt to conceal its true intentions, the United States clearly feels like assigning the roles to play for its underlings. The Egyptian President as-Sadat, for one, has gone to Western Europe. The purpose of this trip was to direct West European Middle East initiative into the channel of the Camp David deal. In short, the United States is firmly set to continue the course towards heightening tension in the Middle East and southwest Asia, and establishing there its domination by force of arms.

This course runs counter to the aspirations of the nations of the region and the interests of the relaxation of tension and universal peace.

### REAGAN MEETS WITH OMANI FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

LD131502 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb, TASS--President Ronald Reagan's meeting in the White House with Qais 'Abd al-Munim Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, regarded by observers from the viewpoint of expansion by Washington of U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf area and ensurance of a reliable staging area for the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force.

On the eve of the meeting, the Pentagon announced joint U.S.-Omani military exercises which are to be held in Oman at the end of this month. U.S. operations groups and mobile communication means are to be sent there with the aim of checking the effectiveness of all the services which are called upon to ensure the operations of the Rapid Deployment Force.

### DALLAS JUDGE'S INJUNCTION ON IRANIAN ASSETS VIEWED

LD132121 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS--TASS news analyst Natalya Zionovyeva writes:

U.S. District Judge in Dallas Robert Porter ruled on Thursday in favour of the Electronic Data Systems Incorporated Company, issuing a preliminary injunction blocking the transfer of 20 million dollars from Iranian assets--claimed by the corporation--to the account of the Federal Reserve Bank for a subsequent transfer to Iran. The money had been frozen on orders from President Carter. So the judge ruled that Carter acted "unconstitutionally" by ordering to de-freeze the Iranian assets on the basis of the agreement on releasing the hostages, reached between Iran and the United States. Moreover, Porter questioned the legality of the agreement itself.

Of course, 19 million dollars is a negligible sum of money compared to the 24 billion dollars claimed by Iran from the United States. We shall not go into the legal niceties of this specific case involving the Electronic Data Systems Corporation.

What is of interest is that the U.S. district judge in Dallas deducted from this case far-reaching conclusions. And the American, as well as the entire Western press, has immediately seized at his statement about the "unconstitutional" nature of Carter's decree, seeing in it a precedent for further action in this direction.

One gets the impression that such an outcome of the legal proceedings in Dallas is not fortuitous. It will be recalled that almost immediately in the wake of the signing of the agreement between Iran and the United States the White House Spokesman James Brady said that the new administration must study the agreement in all its details. And in no time at all, 100 U.S. companies claiming in the federal courts of New York alone more than one billion dollars in Iranian assets, called on President Reagan to postpone implementing Carter's decree. Other corporations renewed their claims in the federal courts of Washington seeking to block the transfer of a part of Iranian assets from the United States to Iran. Demands began to be heard in U.S. Congress for an immediate annulment of the agreement.

According to press reports, up till now about 4 billion dollars in Iranian assets remain frozen in the United States, including 2 billion in the local subsidiaries of U.S. banks. One must add to this the immense wealth stolen by the shah and taken out of Iran.

The decision of the judge from Dallas and the immediate reaction to it testify to the fact that U.S. business is on the alert for any loopholes that can delay or even disrupt altogether implementing the provisions of the agreement with Iran.

## MISSIONS TO WIN SUPPORT FOR EL SALVADOR POLICY

LD161546 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 16 Feb, TASS--The USA is conducting a broad preparation for a military intervention in El Salvador. High-ranking missions are setting out in the coming days to the capitals of countries allied with Washington for the purpose of getting support for the U.S. policy with regard to El Salvador. Washington's emissaries led by Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, are leaving for London, Bonn, Paris, Brussels, and The Hague this week.

Another mission led by Vernon Walters, the CIA's former deputy director, who is notorious in Latin America for his subversive activity, is setting out for a tour of Latin American countries.

The New York TIMES writes that officials report that U.S. allies will be asked to render political support to the U.S. new administration's policy with regard to El Salvador. The newspaper points out in this connection that concern is being aroused in Western Europe by the fact that El Salvador may become "another Vietnam" for the USA, and that is already fraught with serious consequences for the whole Western world. The same apprehensions are being expressed in the United States as well.

## SCHEDULED U.S.-NORWEGIAN MILITARY EXERCISES NOTED

LD150956 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Feb, TASS--The USA continues to heighten tension in various parts of the world.

According to the Pentagon's announcement, joint U.S.-Norwegian military exercises are to be held in March this year. They will involve, in particular, units of the newest U.S. attack fighter-planes "F-16 Phantom".

Observers' opinion is that the exercises will become part of the realization of an extensive programme 'to check the combat readiness' of the armed forces of the NATO aggressive bloc.

## U.S. USING WEST EUROPE AS BASE FOR GULF AIMS

LD171239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 February 18 p 5

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev "Commentator's Column": Building Up..."]

[Text] Yesterday the newsdesk teletypes carried simultaneously two news items concerning the American punitive-interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. One report came from Washington. A correspondent of Britain's THE GUARDIAN had learned of Pentagon plans to deploy the 100,000-strong body of these "forces" in...West European NATO countries. From that bridgehead, it was to be poised to pounce on the Near East and Persian Gulf region.

According to British press reports, the stationing of these armed forces in Western Europe can be regarded as an attempt to deploy them in combat order through the "back door." However, the Pentagon is also trying to force its way into this explosive area by the direct method. Here is the second piece of news. It was published in the Aden newspaper 14 OCTOBER." It says that Oman has officially announced the beginning of joint military maneuvres this month on its territory between sultanate forces and subunits of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force corps. These exercises, code named "Accurate Test" will continue for quite a long time--around 2 months. In this way they want to present the peoples with the fait accompli of the presence of American Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf region not just at sea, where a huge U.S. naval armada is already concentrated, but also on land.

All this confirms that the United States is continuing its course of charging the dangerous tension in the Persian Gulf region and what is more is pursuing the design of using West Europe as a rear base here for possible adventures against the peoples and states of the oil-bearing region. As we see, not a day goes by without the Pentagon's showering the West Europeans with "gifts." Following the new nuclear missiles, the galvanizing of the idea of producing and deploying on the European Continent the barbarous neutron bomb, now comes also the 100,000 strong interventionist corps for a lodger! In totality this looks like the unfolding of a program for the militarization of Western Europe, of using the NATO countries in the global interests of the United States. It is understandable that their allies feel very uneasy about this. Even the London newspaper THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, admits this in its own way, alluding to the opinion of American military experts and pointing out that "in their opinion, a confrontation between the United States and the USSR in the Persian Gulf region could easily spread to Europe."

Yes, any military adventures in this region are extremely dangerous to world peace. Only what has the Soviet Union to do with that? After all, it is not our country which is deploying interventionist forces there; it is the United States which is gambling on using its military strength in the Persian Gulf region to ensure its own dominance. This is a really dangerous imperialist design against the peoples.

The Soviet Union's position is clear. The USSR counterposes a true doctrine of peace and security to the imperialist doctrine of aggression and diktat with respect to the Persian Gulf countries. The important and concrete Soviet proposals recently made on this score are well known to the peoples and are meeting with widespread support. They outline the realistic and the only sensible path of relaxing tension and guaranteeing reliable peace in the Persian Gulf region.

## FURTHER SOVIET RESPONSE TO TERRORISM CHARGE

### Kondrashov on Haig Crusade

LD151220 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] An observer of the Soviet daily IZVESTIYA, Stanislav Kondrashov, comments on some of the consequences of the campaign to combat international terrorism launched by Washington.

Half a month has gone by since the new American secretary of state, Alexander Haig, started his anti-Soviet crusade under the banner of combating international terrorism. He said that under the Reagan administration the campaign against terrorism will replace Carter's human rights campaign. He charged the Soviet Union with training, financing and equipping terrorists.

Several days later an authoritative statement of the Soviet news agency, TASS, refuted Washington's charge as crude, ill-intentioned deception. The statement said that the Soviet Union has always been an opponent to the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations. The Soviet Union is against acts of terror leading to the senseless death of people, in hindering diplomatic activities of states and their representatives and the normal course of international contacts, meetings and interstate transport.

When a spokesman for the State Department was asked to comment on the TASS statement, he just brushed aside the request, saying he would not favor it with a commentary. Such an openly scornful answer satisfied only a few people. American journalists wanting to join the new crusade, or out of professional curiosity, have started their own investigations and what have they discovered? Nothing that would prove Soviet aid to international terrorism. Alexander Haig has placed the idea of stopping that aid at the heart of the American foreign policy. I'll refer to two leading American publications: The New York TIMES polled officials at the CIA, the intelligence department of the Pentagon and the State Department. They said they could not provide any documents proving Haig's accusations, and that's not because they were unwilling; no one could suspect the above-mentioned officials of that. An aide told the New York TIMES correspondent that there was no real evidence. The Washington POST says that Haig's statements have caused confusion and arguments among some West European diplomats and some American civilian and military figures. The paper reports that in a bid to settle the dispute and clarify the situation some of the diplomats accredited to Washington have asked people connected with the American intelligence service whether Washington has new proofs of the Russians' involvement in terrorism. The word new is unnecessary in this case because old evidence would also do. But there is neither. According to the Washington POST Europeans were told that there is little if any evidence in the dossiers of the American intelligence service of Moscow's connections with the organizations traditionally considered terrorist, such as the Red Brigades in Italy, the Red Army in Japan, or the militants who seized the American Embassy in Iran.

So, there are no facts. But it looks as though the former general, Alexander Haig, is not in the habit of beating a retreat at the beginning of a march. He has found the way out by expanding the meaning of the term international terrorism and including patriotic and national liberation movements in various Asian, African and Latin American countries. The Palestine Liberation Organization is again the pet target for Washington's propaganda. It is described as a terrorist organization and Soviet assistance to it as an example of support to international terrorism. Following this logic most countries of the world should be named patrons of terrorism because the PLO, for example, is recognized by over 100 states.

The principled stand of the Soviet Union on the issue is that it will always support national liberation movements. It proceeds from the assumption that only in such struggle can nations reach the freedom, independence and the right to self-determination. The logic Washington has chosen denies commonsense and [words indistinct] political trouble for those who follow it. The Washington POST points to only one of these when it says that the United States might alienate itself from friendly countries, especially in the Third World, that don't consider liberation movements terrorist organizations.

## PRAVDA Commentary

LD170947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 5

[B. Orekhov "International Observations": "Upside Down..."]

[Text] As is known, in the relatively short space of time that the new American administration has been in power its representatives have managed to make a whole series of statements and give interviews which have, naturally, attracted attention. Observers cannot ignore the fact that most of these public statements, including those by President R. Reagan and Secretary of State A. Haig, touched on the question of international terrorism in some form. Here absurd accusations were leveled at the Soviet Union to the effect that it... bears the responsibility for the existence of international terrorism. Moreover--and attention has been directed to this too--an attempt to equate international terrorism with the national liberation movement can be clearly traced in remarks by leaders of the present American administration.

Having apparently decided to make his viewpoint on this question known to the international public with the utmost clarity, A. Haig stated in an interview for the Italian newspaper IL GIORNALE: "I maintain that at present the phenomenon which constitutes the main threat and the main source of concern for all free countries is the explosion of international terrorism and the associated instances of illegitimate interference--the so-called national liberation wars waged by the Soviet Union or its proxies."

Here, as we can see, every phrase is a "revelation." It would seem that A. Haig's advisers, who suggested this formulation--if you can call it that--have obvious problems with their ideas about political problems and the objective laws of society's development.

What could be more absurd than to identify the people's sacred right to struggle for liberation from colonial dependence and imperialist oppression with international terrorism! Yes, the Soviet Union is in solidarity with the peoples' national liberation movement and has never made any secret of it. Moreover Soviet people are proud of the international Leninist policy of our party and state, which has won the minds and hearts of millions of people. At a time when the first waves of the peoples' national liberation struggle were rising in Eastern countries, V.I. Lenin wrote: "...No force in the world will restore the old serfdom in Asia or erase from the face of the earth the heroic democracy of the peoples' masses in Asiatic and semi-Asiatic countries." Today we say that no force in the world will erase from the face of the earth the results of the heroic liberation struggle of the peoples' masses--many millions strong--in imperialism's former colonies and semicolonies. The cause of the peoples' liberation is invincible.

It goes without saying that neither the Soviet Union nor "its proxies" are waging national liberation wars. That is done by the peoples themselves in countries which imperialists once turned into their own colonial, raw material tributaries and into a source of huge profits.

Since World War II--since the victory over Fascism--more than 2 billion people have cast off the colonialists' yoke and achieved state independence. As a result imperialism's colonial system in its classic form has been eliminated. This is an event of worldwide historical significance.

And to equate the national liberation movement with international terrorism today is either to fail to understand the objective laws of human society's development, or to deliberately attempt to take the world back to the times of colonial empires. You can only draw a parallel between these two quite different phenomena through ignorance or ill intent. After all, according to official Washington it transpires that the emergence of many new independent states on the political map of the world--states in which the aforementioned 2 billion people live--is allegedly the result of international terrorism.

These absurd ideas which are now being foisted on the world public are nothing but a mockery of the aspirations of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who fought and are fighting against colonialism and its vestiges, against foreign interference and for their own human dignity.

It may be said with confidence that the peoples and countries which have embarked on the path of independent development and acquired freedom in the difficult struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism will refute Washington's "logic." They have no desire to return to the bosom of colonialism and once again put on the yoke, as the authors of the new geopolitical "theories" apparently wish. They are developing along different paths and have chosen different goals, but they are united by one thing--hatred of colonialism and readiness to fight against any attempts to bring about a return to colonialism.

And there can hardly be any doubt that this is the goal pursued by ill-intentioned arguments about the identity between national liberation struggle and international terror.

Let us look at a map of the world. There are still states which pursue an antipopular, truly terrorist policy of stifling national liberation movements. There is South Africa--the stronghold of colonialism in southern Africa, bringing death and destruction to the peoples of neighboring states. There is Israel, which has become U.S. imperialism's advance post in the Near East and carries out the role of a policing big stick hanging over the heads of liberated countries and peoples in that region. And they are the friends and allies of the United States.

It is not blasphemy to pass off as "international terror" the just struggle of the long-suffering Palestinian people for the right to return home yet "not to notice" the monstrous misdeeds of the Israeli aggressors on the occupied Arab lands and their crimes against humanity? Is it not blasphemy to accuse others of "international terrorism" while sending your own naval squadrons to the shores of liberated countries, proclaiming corners of the earth thousands of miles from the United States to be a "zone of American interests"--as has already been done with respect to the Persian Gulf region, and supplying military hardware and advisers to the Salvadoran military junta, which is trying to drown in blood the aspiration of that Latin American country's people for freedom?

In December 1960 the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples. "Any armed actions or repressive measures of any kind directed against independent peoples," it says, "must be stopped, so as to give them the opportunity to exercise their right to complete independence in conditions of peace and freedom, and the territorial integrity of their national territories must be respected."

All states without exception must be guided by this in their attitude to the peoples' struggle for national liberation.

Instead of this, Washington is nurturing "theories" which, in their authors' view, are to give American imperialism a free hand for suppressing national liberation movements anywhere in the world. Under the banner of combating "international terrorism," they want to deal with fighters for freedom and independence, declaring whatever regions the United States chooses to be zones of operation of "international terrorism." They intend to send in subuhits of the Rapid Deployment Forces, create military bases and concentrate naval armadas there.

But this attempt is doomed to failure--the same failure as has been suffered by all attempts to halt the onward march of history and hinder the people's striving toward freedom and independence, peace and progress.

## Rudnev Commentary

LD121337 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Yuriy Rudnev "International Review": "Washington's Unworthy Game"]

[Text] At the end of last and the beginning of this week the first speeches and press conferences by representatives of the new administration have been held in the United States, including on questions relating to the international situation and foreign policy. One of the key elements of these speeches was the statement by U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig about "international terrorism."

It should not be thought that in connection with the freeing of the American hostages he proposed that measures be taken in the struggle against terrorist attacks and attacks on diplomats, various organizations and citizens. Not a bit of it! Haig positively aimed his arguments against the Soviet Union. He charged our country with supporting "international terrorism." Nor more and no less.

The U.S. bourgeois press seized upon these fantasies. And already allegations are appearing that the USSR and all the socialist countries in general and the PLO too are the "main source of terror" in the modern world. Even the seizing of the American hostages in Iran was allegedly...inspired by the PLO and the Soviet Union.

The second target of the aforementioned statements is the national liberation movements. The current chief object of concern, Haig says in an interview with the French magazine L'EXPRESS, is the "explosion of international terrorism" and also so-called "national liberation wars."

Thus the outlines of a new propaganda campaign targeted against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and against the peoples' struggle for their rights and for national, economic and social liberation have been outlined. Because of this the United States has even decided to drop the question of "human rights" from the agenda. Thereby Washington has evidently decided to jettison one of the most odious trends in American foreign policy, which not only has not brought it any dividends but has also complicated life for the United States and some of tis partners, who pay no heed to any rights of peoples.

It can be said that the new U.S. campaign is the product of ignorance and hypocrisy. Of course both hypocrisy and ignorance play their role here. However the basis of the slanderous outbursts of some officials over the ocean is primarily class hatred for everything advanced and progressive.

It is known that for the United States itself terror is no innovation and, moreover, terrorism has become for certain representatives of the class "elite" quite a normal method of achieving political aims. Has Washington really already forgotten such widely publicized political actions as the assassination one after the other of President Kennedy and his brother, famous civil rights fighter Martin Luther King and many other well-known figures? Do Washington politicians remember the numerous attacks on Soviet, Cuban and Arab diplomats, instances when buildings and motor vehicles have been blown up or set on fire, instances of sabotage in theaters? The names and addresses of the organizations which carried out these acts are known. But it must be supposed that these organizations are judged by a different yardstick, that it is not this kind of terrorism which is being combated. Perhaps it is thought that in such cases which take place on U.S. terrotiry itself it is a question of--so to speak--national terrorism, whereas American diplomacy is preparing to combat international terrorism and U.S. territory bears no relation to this. This sort of approach was demonstrated by the U.S. authorities in the "Letelier affair" concerning the former Chilean foreign minister and ambassador to the United States under Salvador Allende's government assassinated in Washington in September 1976. Letelier's murderers were Pinochet mercenaries but operated in the United States as freely as if they were sure of complete impunity. The American police put no obstacles in their way.

Other examples can be cited too. Every day reports crop up in the world press about the latest terrorist raid by Israeli soldiers on Lebanon. They have been going on for many years now. The Zionists are doing the same in other Near Eastern countries, in particular in Syria and Jordan. The United States not only does not condemn but even justifies Israeli terrorism. Generous financial aid is being provided for the aggressor and the most modern weapons are being handed over to the Zionist thugs in abundance.

U.S. policy in relation to the South African racists is no less typical. For decades the white rulers in Pretoria have been terrorizing the indigenous population, they have turned the whole of Namibia into a torture chamber and have been organizing bandit raids on neighboring African countries which have gained independence. Yet the United States does not protest! On the contrary American businessmen easily get round the sanctions and conduct business with the South African regime. How can we fail to remember in this connection what one American president said when talking about a certain Latin American dictator notable for particular brutality in relation to his own people and for extraordinary embezzlement of public property! He is a "son of a bitch" but "he is our son of a bitch." Is this not the principle by which the United States is acting in relation to South Africa? Obviously this is exactly so.

And is Chile not really one of the most odious examples? This country's lawful national unity government headed by S. Allende was overthrown by a gang of assassins who acted perfectly openly, without even shielding themselves behind allusions to any kind of legality. Pinochet's followers acted in this way because they were assured of firm political, moral and military assistance from Washington. The United States, and also certain other states of the Western world, currently maintain the best possible relations and links with these terrorists, though Pinochet's regime continues its former policy of terror.

In the cases of terrorism which have been described the not unknown CIA plays a not unimportant role. The extend of this octupus involvement in matters categorized as acts of "international terrorism" is difficult to determine, of course, and all the more so in a short survey. But from material already published which describes the participation of thugs from Langley in plots, assassinations of statesmen and politicians from many countries, acts of sabotage and other dirty business, it is possible to judge with whom we are dealing. Obviously it was not without reason that some time ago the U.S. Congress was on the point of beginning to investigate these matters. The legislators then rapidly had a rethink, it is true, and are now talking of the need to let the CIA have increasingly greater "freedom of action abroad." But is it not really so that "international terrorism" does not accidentally escape from their vigilant tutelage?

And the Pentagon does not lag behind the CIA. American Defense Department officials say that training of an American contingent "to combat terrorism" is underway in the United States. These officials refuse to give any details. But they indicate that the detachments are made up of servicemen from all arms of the services. The thing is solidly set up. If we also add to this the fact that there already exists the Rapid Deployment Force aimed at guaranteeing so-called U.S. "vital interests" in the region of the Near East and East Africa, then it is perfectly possible to make the assumption that "international terrorism" has been raised to the status of American state policy.

As for the Soviet Union, its attitude to terrorism and terror has long been well known. In both the theoretical and the practical sense terrorist acts are alien to our world outlook, our system and our people. As the TASS statement stresses, "any allegations of participation by the Soviet Union in terrorist activity is a gross and malevolent fraud. They cannot fail to arouse feelings of indignation and legitimate protest among Soviet people." To ascribe to the Soviet Union and Soviet foreign policy the cult of force which has become widespread in bourgeois society means to understand nothing of either the history or the present of our country. And this leads, apart from anything else, to irreparable errors.

Incidentally, the Carter administration which did not distinguish itself by any particular discretion either in Soviet-American relations or in international affairs, nevertheless deemed it possible to say that it had "no convincing proof" of Russian leadership of terrorists' activities abroad. The new administration also has no such proof, and indeed cannot have any. But nonetheless it has launched a routine anti-Soviet campaign.

In this regard the activity of those politicians in the Unites States who have taken on the thankless task of equating the peoples' national liberation movement with "international terrorism" is indicative.

Washington must seriously consider where the continuation of the campaign begun against the Soviet Union may lead. We would like to hope that measures will be taken over the ocean to put an end to it and that really important matters, and there are many of these, in the sphere of improving American-Soviet relations and normalizing the international situation as a whole will be tackled. In this case the American side will find in the Soviet Union a partner ready for constructive dialogue.

## USSR OFFICIAL VIEWS REFUSAL TO GRANT VISAS

LD140820 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] A Soviet delegation of educational workers will not be able to participate in a bilateral meeting in Washington D.C. where it was invited by the American National Education Association. The U.S. State Department has refused to grant entry visas to the Soviet educationalists. A word from the head of the North American section of the Soviet Trade Union Council, Vladimir Nikitin, and this is what he said:

The National Education Association and the Soviet Educational and Scientific Workers Union have been maintaining longstanding ties of friendship and cooperation, Vladimir Nikitin said. They have exchanged delegations on many occasions, arranged special programs for groups of tourists with an in-depth interest in education, and taken part in international and bilateral seminars. This time the Soviet delegation was invited to attend another seminar of this kind. In our view its topic had a very timely ring: the role of union organizations in the upbringing of the rising generation in the spirit of peace and mutual understanding among nations.

Regrettably, this seminar has not taken place. The refusal of the State Department to issue the visas is by no means an exceptional case. Moreover, this policy (?has become) common practice. For instance, last year the American authorities declined to issue visas for a delegation from the Likhachev auto plant in Moscow, invited by General Motors. This was in February, and in June the national coordinating committee for trade union action and Democracy invited a small delegation from the Soviet Union to attend a conference of that organization. The Soviet delegation included two industrial operatives and an English teacher. No visas were issued to them either.

Then the Soviet Medical Workers Union was going to send its delegation to a conference of the world organization of family physicians. They got no visas either. True, in October another delegation of medics was allowed into the United States after all. But it was not permitted to visit New York where they wanted to meet with the leaders of the National Union of Hospital and Healthcare Employees, although the union had invited the Soviet delegates. We believe, the head of the North American Section of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions observed, that there is no justification for the stance taken by the State Department. The aim of this course is to restrict Soviet-American trade union ties. Consequently, this can be qualified as interference in the affairs of the Soviet and American unions. If the American labor unions are free indeed, why are they not free to choose friends, partners and guests whom they would like to host at home. This is a pertinent question, all the more since judging by numerous invitations extended by American unions to their Soviet colleagues, they want contacts and cooperation.

I have been to the United States many times where I could see for myself a lively interest in the Soviet Union shown by U.S. labor union rank and file and just by common Americans. This is natural. The Soviet people also seek a better understanding with the American. It is clear that without mutual understanding no stable two-way relations are possible between our two nations--the main condition for the lessening of international tension, the guarantee of international peace and security. And so, restricting contacts among them, the trade union contacts, could in no way promote these noble objectives.

## ZORIN CRITICIZES U.S. VIEW OF LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

LD131730 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Statements have lately been made in Washington showing that officials of the new American administration have a vague idea about the realities of the present-day world. American State Secretary Alexander Haig declared for one that the states that are willing to have friendly relations with the Reagan administration should follow what he termed a new code of acceptable behavior in the world. Washington officials meant, for example, that the national liberation movements were unacceptable. Our political commentator Valentin Zorin has this comment:

Washington tries to bring into focus the problem of international terrorism but not under the angle at which it arouses legitimate indignation of the world community. Either out of ignorance or, which is more correct, deliberately, some American officials try to describe the movement of the colonial and oppressed nations for freedom and independence as terrorism. These nations, they claim, are not trying to ensure their legitimate aspirations and rights, but are carrying out terrorist activities on alleged instructions from the Soviet Union. There is hardly anything new in such claims. The world reactionary circles have been resorting to the lie about the hand of Moscow since the time of the 1917 socialist revolution. The imperialist and neocolonialist circles have become anxious over the fact that more and more countries are falling out of the sphere of their influence. These are mostly the sources of cheap raw materials and labor resources. Many of these countries have stepped on the road of social development. This does not suit those who lived by colonial plunder for centuries. Indicative in this respect is the nervousness with which certain Western capitals react to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers' Conference in Delhi. The independent policy of the nonaligned countries sticks, so to speak, in Washington's throat. The campaign against international terrorism is actually spearheaded against the present-day national liberation movement.

Out of the 154 members of the United Nations 81 gained their independence in the postwar period in the struggles, including armed struggle, against imperialism and colonialism. By the logic of the current Washington leaders, a logic insulting for dozens of countries, the leaders of the liberation movements in these countries should be referred to as terrorists.

The Soviet Union never concealed nor does it conceal now whose side it is taking. President Brezhnev emphasized on many occasions that the Soviet Communist Party sees its internationlist duty in continuing doing all it can to support the movement of the nations for their complete liberation from the colonialist and neocolonialist oppression. To try to present such a policy as international terrorism means to try to jeer at common sense, to give no regard for laws of historical development. But history is not a train which you can get off if it moves in the wrong direction.

Washington is in vain trying to use emergency brakes. Neither international police forces, nor the newly invented propaganda gimmicks are capable of halting history's steady advance.

## 'INTERNATIONAL TENSION' CREATED BY U.S. VIEWED

LD141234 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 14 Feb 81

["Who Breaks the Agreement?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 14 Feb, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The United States has never stopped short of creating conflicts or situations heightening international tensions. It has been counted that in the period from the end of the Second World War to 1978 the United States launched a total of 215 military actions involving the use or threat to use force, including 30 threats with nuclear weapons. U.S. Armed Forces were directly involved in at least 17 military conflicts.

The imperialist policy of the United States has recently seen a transition from creating isolated hotbeds of tensions to spreading conflicts and military confrontations to whole regions. The ideological basis for that transition was provided by the notorious "theory" of Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, who singled out three basic regions of "vitally important interest" to the United States, namely Western Europe, eastern Asia and the Middle East--South-west Asia.

In each of these regions the United States has recently sharply mounted military preparations to provide the ground for its imperialist policies.

Preparations are in full swing in Western Europe for the stationing of 572 middle-range nuclear Pershing missiles and cruise missiles. Incidentally, the United States in fact deceived its NATO partners when getting them to agree to have the missiles on their territories, as it promised them to hold talks on the issue with the Soviet Union after the SALT II treaty was ratified. It is known that the treaty has not been ratified so far, and the Americans are to blame for that. Despite this, the Ronald Reagan administration insists that its West European partners fulfil the NATO decision to deploy medium-range missiles, as was evidenced by Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo's visit to Washington.

The United States is planning to deploy neutron weapons in Western Europe in another programme seeking to obtain unilateral military advantages and break the military equilibrium that has formed in Europe of late. The new defence secretary Mr Weinberger has repeatedly spoken to the effect. With this in view, the United States is taking steps to reinforce its military bridgehead in Western Europe by extending the network of heavy arms, ammunition and other depots for American divisions which are in the United States now but can be ferried to Western Europe any moment. Earlier such depots were being set up mostly in the central areas of Western Europe but now they appear in the flanks too, as was evidenced by a recent U.S.-Norwegian agreement on the issue.

In eastern Asia, the United States has just reaffirmed its intention to keep 39,000 troops in South Korea, on which the Chun Tu-hwan dictatorial regime basically rests and which are the main source of tensions in the Korean Peninsula. The United States also insists that Japan--its principal military springboard in Asia's east--raise its military spending by 9.7 percent in the 1981 fiscal year.

Despite the Iranian-American settlement, the United States has not given up plans to make the Middle East and Indian Ocean area an arena of permanent tensions, where Third World countries have become the main object of U.S. pressure. America has two naval task forces there, lead by aircraft carriers which have replaced gunboats as symbols of American diplomacy. There is open talk in U.S. Government quarters about getting permanent military bases in the countries of the region, particularly in Egypt, besides those in Oman, Somalia and Kenya. To judge by what Mr Weinberger has said, the United States is also considering the permanent stationing of its troops in "friendly states," primarily Israel.

Now the United States has vigorously started creating a new hotbed of conflicts and confrontation in Central America and the Caribbean. While interfering in the home affairs of El Salvador, where the mass of the people has risen to armed struggle against the pro-American fascist junta, the United States is stepping up its support for the dictatorial regimes of Guatemala and Honduras, on the one hand, and is coming out with threats to progressive states in that region--primarily Cuba and Nicaragua, on the other. It should be recalled that a special staff is functioning in the southern U.S. state of Florida to coordinate operation of all American forces in the region.

This long list of U.S. moves aimed at military confrontation or higher international tensions could be continued. It is clear that the moves clearly contradict the commitments which the United States, one of the five permanent UN Security Council members at that, has taken in the document on the principles of U.S.-Soviet relations, signed by the two countries' leaders in 1972. This document, by the way, is often recalled in Washington nowadays but only in order to put the blame at somebody else's door.

## U.S. RAPPED FOR DELIBERATE USE OF 'LEAKS'

LD131546 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 13 Feb 81

["Untenable Claims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Vashedchenko writes:

A U.S. State Department spokesman "deplored" the fact that the Soviet Union had made public the text of Andrey Gromyko's message to Alexander Haig. We believe, he said, that confidentiality is the basis of diplomacy.

What is most striking in this hypocritical statement is the freedom with which Washington handles the facts. And facts irrefutably show that it was the USA, and not the Soviet Union, that made public the confidential diplomatic correspondence between them. This was witnessed by millions of Americans who remember, of course, that on February 10 the ABC telecaster Frank Reynolds began the evening newscast with a report that the Reagan administration had sent its first message to the Soviet Union.

A day later John Scali, a correspondent of the same television company under the State Department, [as received] began to expatiate on A. Haig's certain "tough warnings" to Moscow.

Such are the facts. It was precisely because the American side had made public the content of the letter sent by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko of January 24, 1981, that the Soviet Embassy in Washington published there the text of A.A. Gromyko's reply letter to A. Haig of January 28, this year.

By making public A. Haig's letter the Washington administration evidently hoped to gain "propaganda advantages". But these hopes did not materialize. Americans and the international public can now objectively compare the positions and viewpoints of the two sides and draw appropriate conclusions.

The American administration has no grounds or moral right to talk of the "importance of confidentiality" in diplomacy. The history of diplomatic talks, bilateral and international, in recent years is full of examples of violations of confidentiality by American representatives. One can recall numerous cases of deliberate "information leaks" arranged by U.S. diplomats during the SALT II talks, at the Vienna talks on force reductions in central Europe during confidential bilateral negotiations. Officials of the White House, the Pentagon and the CIA do so actively and regularly.

This is done in violation of elementary ethics and assumed commitments for purposes of propaganda and psychological pressure on other countries and negotiating partners. In the case of the "information leak" concerning the content of A. Haig's letter, the new U.S. administration used a method customary to Washington.

## GENERAL JONES CITED ON INCREASED MILITARY SPENDING

LD131527 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 3

[TASS report: "On a Wave of Militarist Hysteria"]

[Text] Washington, 5 Feb--In the atmosphere of militarist hysteria kindled by the new American administration the Pentagon is seeking a further sharp increase in the already astronomical U.S. military expenditure.

In a speech to the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen D. Jones stated that Pentagon expenditure in the fiscal 1982 budget "must" increase by almost $30 billion. The draft budget submitted to Congress by the outgoing Carter administration already planned the total U.S. military expenditure at a sum exceeding $200 billion.

Apart from that, Jones demanded that $80 billion more be allocated to the Pentagon in the current fiscal 1981.

He also spoke in favor of reviewing the question of deploying American neutron weapons in West Europe. At the same time, so the general stated, the United States must not relax its efforts to fulfill the even more important task, in his opinion, of deploying the new American medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of the West European NATO countries.

Jones demanded that other urgent measures to boost U.S. nuclear potential also be taken. In his words, the number one task in this sphere is to find a replacement immediately for the B-52 strategic bomber. It is also imperative to set about deploying the mobile-based MX missile system as soon as possible.

Apart from that, as the report delivered by Jones to Congress on the state of the U.S. Armed Forces emphasizes, the United States intends to galvanize preparations for offensive chemical warfare. The report discusses the necessity for modernizing chemical arsenals in particular by stepping up and expanding production of so-called "binary" weapons.

As the report notes, plans have already been devised by the army to build production facilities in Pine Bluff (Arkansas), where production of 155-mm chemical shells is soon to begin. It is intended to develop the production of chemical bombs and also 8-inch shells at the same time.

## KOLESNICHENKO EXAMINES CURRENT U.S. ECONOMY

LD161535 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 February 1981 carries on page 4 a 2,500-word correspondent T. Kolesnichenko New York dispatch on U.S. economic policies, dated February and entitled "Who Will Pay?" Kolesnichenko lists inflation, unemployment and industrial stagnation among U.S. economic "ills" and asserts that the Pentagon's "inflated budget is the main source of the inflation." Pointing also to the recent decontrolling of oil prices in the United States, Kolesnichenko concludes that America's "working people" will have to pay for the "record" military spending which is aimed at achieving U.S. "military superiority."

## CHINA

### PRC TREATMENT OF NON-CHINESE NATIONALS ASSAILED

GF161017 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 15 February carries a commentary entitled "The Situation of Minority Nations in the PRC." The radio states that the Tibetan representatives of the Dalai Lama in Kabul have conveyed a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim voicing their grievances against the treatment accorded the Tibetan people by PRC officials. The radio adds: "There have been recent developments in Tibet, when PRC officials have used troops to dispel demonstrations."

In quoting the Dalai Lama's representatives as stating that PRC officials have described the move of the people to safeguard their rights and national identity as (?contemptuous), the radio adds: "In addition to the Chinese people, Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols, [word indistinct] and other nations also live in the PRC. The situation of these nations is no different from that of the Tibetans. Beijing's approach to national issues concerning peoples other than the Chinese are not based on socialist principles. Numerous peoples live in socialist countries. Contrary to the state of affairs in the PRC, these peoples share many of the rights enjoyed by the nationals of these countries and actively participate in every field of life. National [autonomous] regions have registered unprecedented development in the years of the peoples' sovereignty in socialist countries. The economic situation of these regions has paralleled their level of development. This is in line with socialism." The radio notes that the development achieved by the Soviet Central Asian republics is clear proof of the above and adds: "The Soviet Central Asian republics have progressed significantly under Soviet sovereignty."

Stating that the same cannot be said about the autonomous regions in the PRC, the radio quotes Beijing's RENMIN RIBAO as saying: "Disorder prevails in a number of autonomous regions in the PRC." It adds: "Millions of people who are not part of the Chinese community are unemployed and are deprived of the basic commodities they need for living. However, those who are employed face a (?number of difficulties). Beijing's rulers want to destroy the national identity of peoples who are not Chinese. They are forcing such peoples to forget their customs and traditions. The policy of Beijing officials is aimed at traditions. The policy of Beijing officials is aimed at (?assimilating) non-Chinese peoples by force. One example is that they force Tibetan girls to associate with PRC troops. There are about 400,000 troops in Tibet today." Stressing that PRC troops are found in all autonomous regions, the radio adds: "The policy of the PRC rulers to set up a great state is the cause of the great suffering of the non-Chinese peoples in the PRC." The radio concludes: "The PRC rulers are tackling national issues within the framework of the Maoist policy."

### PRC BALKAN POLICY SEEKS TO UNDERMINE UNITY

LD091411 [Editorial Report] Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 17 January 1981 carries on pages 203 a 3,000-word article by international affairs journalist F. Angeli entitled "Beijing: A Perfidious and Inflammatory Policy." The article, published under the rubric "Aiding the Propagandist," contains the following passage:

"The Maoists' incursion into Balkan history is yet another 'scientific' means of making attempt after attempt to sow enmity toward the USSR in the Balkans. As is known, this was the purpose of Hua Guofeng's Balkan trip in August 1978. Beijing's strategic mission in relations with the socialist states remains unchanged--it is to undermine their unity and cohesion, cause discord among them, set them against the Soviet Union, upset the coordination of their actions in the international arena and, ultimately, subject them to its influence. It was for this purpose that Chinese diplomacy adopted the 'differentiated approach.' Beijing commits overt and aggressive acts against some countries, threatens others with military actions or brings diplomatic and economic pressure to bear on them: toward yet others it displays 'amicability.' This is a perfidious and inflammatory policy."

## SOVIETS PROTEST 'ILLEGAL TERRITORIAL CLAIMS'

LD161154 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Statement by the Soviet Foreign Ministry"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS--The Japanese ambassador in Moscow, Tokichiro Uomoto, was presented today with the statement by the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union in connection with the campaign of illegal territorial claims to the USSR currently launched in Japan.

The statement points out that the Soviet side repeatedly made a principled assessment of the campaign of illegal territorial claims to the Soviet Union mounted in Japan. We cannot but pay attention to the obvious fact that this campaign has been acquiring of late a nature bordering on enmity vis-a-vis our country. The Japanese Government has assumed the role of its organizer. Another evidence of this was the so-called "Day of Northern Territories" held on February 7 this year when some hooligan acts were committed against Soviet missions in Japan.

They in Japan cannot but realize that such steps may be qualified only as deliberately directed at worsening Soviet-Japanese relations.

Statements by Japanese leaders, including those at a meeting in Tokyo, make it clear that the Japanese side is trying to link this unfriendly campaign with the questions of a peace treaty.

The causes of the absence of the treaty are known. These are the unrealistic stand of the Japanese side and advancement of ungrounded demands, having no prospects by their nature, for resolving the question which, in fact, does not exist in relations between our countries. It must be added that with each year after the completion of the Second World War Japan narrowed the possibilities for achieving a mutually acceptable accord on questions of concluding a peace treaty by its policy--granting of its territory for foreign military bases, concluding treaties with other states directed against the Soviet Union.

A legitimate question arises whether the Japanese side really wants that a firm treaty basis be placed under our relations.

How can one speak about the desirability of this, while launching in practice various unfriendly campaigns, setting Japanese public opinion against the Soviet Union with the help of myths about the Soviet military threat and by undertaking one action after another which seriously damage Soviet-Japanese relations?

The statement by the Soviet Foreign Ministry stresses that the Soviet Union has been and remains an advocate of making a firm treaty basis under Soviet-Japanese relations. This stand remains unchanged until today. From this proceeded the Soviet Union when it submitted for the consideration of the Japanese Government its proposal on concluding a treaty of goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the two countries. It is this path, not the artificial kindling of an unfriendly campaign vis-a-vis the Soviet Union over non-existent issues, which can result in the establishment of a necessary treaty foundation under Soviet-Japanese relations.

## KANIA VISIT TO PRAGUE, MEETING WITH HUSAK REPORTED

LD151858 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 15 Feb, TASS--First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stanislaw Kania was staying today in Prague on a brief friendly visit at the invitation of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak.

A friendly conversation was held at Hradcany. During it the leaders of the fraternal parties informed each other of the situation in their countries, of the work and the main tasks of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Polish United Workers' Party at the present stage. They talked also about the present state and possibilities of further deepening and development of mutual relations and cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Polish United Workers Party, between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic. There was also an exchange of opinions on some topical questions of the present-day international situation, the international communist and working class movement and the foreign policy activity of both states.

The conversation passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and showed the identity of views of both sides on all the main questions. Gustav Husak and Stanislaw Kania stressed that the relations of durable friendship, alliance and mutually advantageous cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and alliance with the USSR and other states of the socialist community, the development of interaction in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is the invariable foundation of the policy of both parties and states. Both leaders expressed the confidence that their meeting will become a new important contribution for the development of mutual cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of the cause of socialism and peace.

On the same day Stanislaw Kania returned home.

## HUSAK DISCUSSES POLAND AT REGIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE

LD162036 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, has spoken at the regional party conference in the town of Kladno. The unity of the party and people, the speaker pointed out, is the main political support of the political structure in the CSSR, ensuring its complete stability. The ties of brotherhood with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries will continue to be the main guarantee of the national defense and state independence of Czechoslovakia and of the peaceful life of the Czechoslovak people.

In the recent period, Comrade Husak continued, reactionary imperialist circles have been trying to destabilize the socialist countries, making attacks primarily on the Soviet Union. The aims of reactionary forces to undermine the socialist order are evident, for example, in the events in Poland. We, Husak said, experienced something similar in 1968-69, and we know what upheavals and what economic disruption arose as a result of this, and how much time it took to overcome them. How many people, often honorable, were led astray by demagogy; difficult and responsible work awaits our Polish comrades. We wish them to fight against the enemies of socialism in the spirit of the Eighth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee and to develop Poland as a socialist country, in step with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Gustav Husak stressed.

## JARUZELSKI WARSAW PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD141424 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb, TASS--According to the PAP news agency, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic General Wojcieh Jaruzelski met Polish journalists.

He touched upon issues relating to the economic reform. The Polish head of government said in this context that already now ministries should start redundancies in the organisational and administrative spheres. He said the elaboration should be completed in the next few weeks of an analysis of the state of the national economy and a three-year economic stabilisation programme.

Perfection of the national economic control and organisation system is the basic direction of the work of the newly created economic committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski said. Its activity should be aimed at stabilizing the national economy and restoring the economic balance in Poland.

The committee, which will be headed by first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, will perform the task of coordinating the activities of ministries, controlling the efficiency of those activities and elaborating interbranch projects. Also taking part in the work of the committee will be scientists and economists.

The chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers stressed that stabilisation was the key question. He said that nothing could be built on moving sand. Poland mostly needs tranquility and internal order, he said. The state should take care of the observance of law. This is the constitutional duty of the government. Only a powerful state and efficient authority can provide a guarantee of due implementation of the agreements signed and of observance of the principles of socialist democracy.

Wojciech Jaruzelski also discussed the issue of capital investment. He said in this context that people would be moved from a number of frozen capital projects and enterprises under construction primarily to such branches as services, agriculture and handicrafts.

The head of government said that introduction of a card system for certain foodstuffs in the near future was under consideration at present.

## POLISH MILITARY MEETINGS SUPPORT PARTY, GOVERNMENT

LD171126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] TRYBUNA LUDU and other Polish papers are reporting on the session of party committees of the Polish Armed Forces which are taking place, and which are examining the results of the PZPR Central Committee plenum and the session of the Polish Sejm. The armed forces unanimously express support for the party and government, for further strengthening of the socialist state and the restoration of peaceful and normal life in the country.

## POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD161424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1409 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Along a Line of Peace and Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (TASS)--The forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress, like the earlier congresses of the Leninist party, will be an outstanding event of not only the life of the fraternal Soviet people but also of the entire communist and workers movement, said J. Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of Poland, in an interview with a TASS correspondent. The decisions of the congress are awaited with tremendous interest by the countries of the socialist community and international public opinion, he noted.

The party of the Polish communists, the minister went on, considers that the next supreme forum of the CPSU will make another contribution to strengthening and widening fraternal collaboration in the framework of the Warsaw Treaty organization and CEMA, and will contribute to the further strengthening of the unity and international solidarity of the fraternal family of peoples of the socialist community.

The decisions of the congresses of the Soviet communists have always been characterized by a tremendous sense of responsibility for the future of mankind. We recall the historic role played by the peace program adopted by the 24th congress, which was further developed at the 25th CPSU Congress.

There is do doubt that the CPSU, faithful to the Leninist principles of foreign policy, will again produce an extensive program, corresponding to the interests of millions of people, for the struggle for peace and social progress. Proof of this is provided by the new year speech of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which he emphasized that the Soviet Union favors detente and strengthening of cooperation and will resolutely struggle against the arms race and conflicts inspired by the capitalist West.

The foreign policy decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will without doubt become a platform for joint struggle of socialist states and all peace-loving forces of the continuation of the process of detente and neutralization of the attempts of supporters of "cold war" to turn back the wheel of history and impede positive processes in the international arena. Socialist Poland, as before, with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will be an active participant in this struggle.

The minister noted that Poland regards it as particularly important to deepen relations with the USSR and all fraternal socialist countries. This policy stems from the supreme class and state interests and traditions of joint struggle.

Recently, he said, various western anticommunist centers have unleashed a propaganda campaign, cherishing the hope of weakening the unity of the countries of the socialist community and of using the events in Poland to activate their struggle against the political system in the Polish People's Republic. Their aims are clear: by speculating on Poland's internal difficulties, to achieve a destabilization of the internal political situation in that country and to exacerbate tension in Europe and the world. The activity of the radio stations Free Europe and Liberty, financed by the United States, and the activation of the revanchist circles in West Germany have a common typical characteristic: enmity to socialism, the Soviet Union, and the entire socialist community. But all these calculations are doomed to failure.

In conclusion the minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic stressed that Poland, which is a firm link in the socialist community, will go on making its contribution to strengthening its unity in the common struggle for peace and progress in the world.

## CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS 12 FEB POLISH SEJM SESSION

LD132118 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] A session of the Sejm, which is the parliament in Poland, has been held in Warsaw. Our correspondent there, Viktor Olenichev, has sent in these details:

The Sejm met in a complex situation and that had a big effect on the parliament's work. Serious concern for the fate of the country keynoted speeches by Political Bureau member of the Polish United Workers' Party Wojciech Jaruzelski, whose appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers was endorsed by the Sejm, and also speeches by members of parliament.

Wojcisch Jaruzelski pointed out that due to the schemes of antisocialist elements, threat is now facing everything that the Poles have achieved by hard work over the 36 years of Poland's existence as an independent people's state. Now, the prime minister stressed, everyone must ask himself what he can do to curb such actions, to defend the socialist gains. And that is a patriotic duty for every citizen in the People's Republic of Poland.

Presenting a 10-point government program, Wojciech Jaruzelski set as the top priority task the acceleration of production to provide the population with food and consumer goods. This will require enormous efforts since the previous year and the start of the current one were bad for the Polish economy. For this reason, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, the key problem is to bring production and labor discipline back to normal.

On foreign policy, the prime minister stressed Poland's desire to further its alliance and close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The Sejm approved the government's program. Speaking in the debate, deputies, among them representatives of the United Workers' Party, united farmers, and democratic parties, as well as non-affiliated, stressed the need for promoting socialist democracy and continuing the dialogue in society. At the same time they called for giving resolute rebuff to any action leading to chaos and anarchy, damaging People's Poland and its position in the world.

The Sejm endorsed the economic plan and budget for the current year. The social and economic program was drawn up with an eye on the country's vital requirements. Priority is given to agriculture and in industry to coalmining. Much bigger funds are set aside for housing construction, bearing in mind to build about 250,000 flats. Much attention will also be paid to developing the health service and education.

### More on Jaruzelski Speech

LD131632 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Polish parliament has approved the draft plan and budget for 1981 at a session in Warsaw. One of the main tasks set in the plan is to preserve the consumption level of other social groups in accordance with the economic situation. Parliament approved the changes in the government.

The new prime minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski, told parliament yesterday that the government's duty was to defend the interests of the people. The government was strong enough to block counterrevolution. He called on the unions and all workers not to stage strikes in the next 90 days. Over that time pressing economic and social problems will be dealt with and public discussion of outstanding issues will be held. On foreign policy the prime minister reaffirmed Poland's intention to develop friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

## BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV CONGRATULATE JARUZELSKI

LD171307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Esteemed Comrade Jaruzelski,

We cordially congratulate you on your appointment to the post of chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

We express firm confidence that the cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland, based on the indestructible principles of Marxis-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will develop and strengthen for the sake of our fraternal countries' peoples and the cohesion of the socialist community and in the interests of peace and security in Europe.

We wish you, Comrade Chairman, successes in your responsible activity for the sake of consolidating the socialist gains of independent Poland.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

## PRAVDA REPORTS KANIA SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM

LD161553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Feb--A concluding speech was delivered at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He said that the PZPR Central Committee is meeting for the third time since the end of the dramatic social conflicts which occurred in July and August last year. The Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenums, S. Kania noted, played an important part in mobilizing the party and all the people's patriotic forces to strengthen this process. The topic under discussion at the eighth plenum is the party's tasks in creating the conditions for the activity and the socialist nature of trade unions.

The trade union movement has always played a tremendous role in defending the working people's interests, forming class consciousness and organizing the working class' forces in the struggle for socialism. The working class is united, it has a common goal, and this must have a decisive influence on the need for collaboration among all trade unions and must favor the unity of their actions. Our actions have been multifaceted and have yielded results, S. Kania said. But many critical observations were voiced in the debates, touching on shortcomings in the central leadership's work and in our actions. The need for greater efficiency in administration at the central level was stressed. I wish to assure you that the necessary measures will be adopted in this sphere.

All the comrades who spoke were united in the assessment that Poland's situation is unusually complex and is developing in an extremely dangerous direction. The party is responsible for the people's destiny, for socialism and the Polish state. All these gains are threatened today. A great danger threatens our socialist motherland.

Everyone is familiar with last year's economic results. They indicate a very grave situation. At the beginning of this year the economic indicators deteriorated. This situation is not only the result of old mistakes but the result of the chaos and strikes.

We all greeted with satisfaction the progress achieved in stabilizing the situation in December last year after the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, S. Kania went on to say. In January this process--which was so necessary--came to a halt. It is hard to conceive that in Poland, which has the most complex economic situation of all the socialist countries, tension has arisen and strikes are being exploited with a view to reducing working time. We assess positively the agreement signed on this question between the trade unions and the government, but we believe that it is not the workers' interests which form the basis of the actions of the Solidarity leadership elements which are creating tension against this background. We speak of this with great concern.

It was particularly stressed, repeatedly, in the debate that the sector trade unions need more effective support, and that they are developing and their influence among the working class is growing. Comrades from these trade unions want to approach the resolution of social questions at enterprises on a large scale, since there are serious omissions in this sphere.

There are also many examples of constructive activity by elements in the new trade unions--examples of good, fruitful contacts between party organs and the economic administration and plant Solidarity commissions. The Central Committee wants to develop such relations. They accord with the working class' interests.

But not everything depends on us, on the government, on the organs of power. Today we are dealing with a deteriorating internal situation. This represents an even greater danger because the international situation is becoming more complex.

At the time of the signing of the agreements by representatives of the striking workers collectives statements were made to the effect that the losses permitted because of strikes will be made good. However, in the 5 months since the signing of the agreements the situation in the country has not been uniform. We have detachments of the working class which are working splendidly and selflessly. But the arrears caused by strikes are not being worked off and losses are growing.

Statements have also been issued to the effect that the new trade unions will not seek to fulfill the role of a political party. That is how the workers look at this question. Yet the strikes in recent weeks have been of a political nature, almost without exception. Sometimes methods are used which disrupt the work of communications and transport--sectors of considerable significance for ensuring the country's normal life and its defense capability. Attempts are made to use force to prevent the employment of legal measures against people who make no secret of their activity aimed at overthrowing the socialist system.

Dozens of press items have appeared which are directed against our main gains--socialism, our international alliances and the party's traditions. These items call for incitement and anarchy. In the formation of the Solidarity movement's political face significance is attached to various experienced people with an interest in anarchy, counterrevolution and the elimination of socialism who have attached themselves to Solidarity.

Nor is there any shortage (and we know this well) of those who have an interest in bloody reprisals against the supporters of socialism. That is a truth confirmed by numerous examples. Imperialist subversive centers form the rear for these persons' activity. These persons give rise to various initiatives aimed at causing a split in rural self-management, which is being revived with the support of the PZPR and the United Peasant Party.

The opponents of socialism who have infiltrated Solidarity make up only a small part of the trade union association, but they play on people's emotions and try to use existing sentiments to entice the workers onto their side. With increasing frequency Solidarity's slogans mean, in practice, forced obedience and subordination. This is not so very uncommon.

All this has meant that Poland has become a weakened link in the socialist community, S. Kania went on to note. Our situation is a subject of justified concern among our friends in the socialist countries. Together we create security guarantees based on the cohesion and strength of the entire community. But one weak line weakens the whole chain. We must trust in the maturity of the Polish working class. There will be no counterrevolution in Poland. We paid too high a price for social liberation, which thanks to our party has merged in a single whole with national liberation. We courageously defended the young people's power and revolutionary transformations in the first years after liberation. And now socialism in Poland has not only millions of supporters but devoted, passionate defenders. The ashes of more than 600,000 Soviet soldiers rest on Polish soil--soldiers who, in liberating our country, also created the conditions for revolutionary transformations. Nobody can nullify all this. There is no force capable of that.

National security and the defense of socialism in Poland are closely interconnected. This is also a matter for the entire community of socialist states. We are using strong words at this plenum because the situation is unusually dangerous.

We are facing a historic task--that of creating guarantees of the preservation of the Polish nation's existence. Our desire--to continue the course of socialist renewal, develop democracy in the party and state and consistently continue the line of reforms in the economy, public life, self-management andcadre policy--is indestructible. But we also intend to continue the line of consistently defending the basic principles of socialism, the line of the struggle against actions which disrupt public and state order.

Noting that the workers are the leading, foremost force of the Polish people and that the bulk of the national wealth is in their hands, S. Kania called on them to create a mighty barrier in the path of anarchy and to restore an efficient rhythm in work and economic management. He stressed that it is the workers who bear the main burden of historical responsibility.

May broad cooperation with the people's power develop in the countryside, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee went on, and let us make joint efforts to thwart the plans of those who seek to cause a split in rural self-management.

We also appeal to representatives of creative circles and the Polish intelligentsia--may the country's grave situation stimulate their minds into action for the sake of the economy's development, its modernization and the better organization of public life. We also share Polish women's anxiety about the danger which threatens their families' tranquillity and living conditions.

Stating that anarchy drags us backward, S. Kania called on Polish young people to always take the side of progress. The party wants to see young people as comrades in struggle and action. Addressing the People's Armed Forces, soldiers in the Polish army and employees of organs which safeguard public order, he called on them to watch loyally over the Polish people's independence and revolutionary gains. Everyone must know that we will defend socialism as we would defend Poland's independence, he stressed.

We appeal to veterans of the struggle for national and social liberation and labor veterans to proclaim the truth confirmed by life. No sacrifice on behalf of the motherland is too great. May the sense of reason and responsibility for Poland's destiny gain strength.

We must establish order in the country, put an end to conflicts and tension, restore the authority of state power and convince working people of the need to stop the strikes which are arising for the sake of private interests running counter to the whole people's interests. It is necessary to channel the renewal process toward legality and to create normal democratic mechanisms. It is a question of ensuring that activity directed toward renewal helps to create strong, stable structures in political, economic and state life. It must not be anarchical or destructive in nature. Those who oppose the party and the existing principles in the country must have their antisocialist sting removed. Our key task, Kania went on, is to restore the people's complete trust in the party and state power so that they can lead the country. This demands the elaboration of a program for Poland's further development which will receive full support from soceity. It also requires more decisive actions aimed at increasing public activeness in discussing initiatives with the people in good time and in adopting just decisions. At the same time to this end we must rid ourselves of indecisiveness and stop yielding to unsubstantiated protests.

It is necessary to strive tirelessly to raise the people's morale and increase confidence in party policy and the organs of state power.

It is our duty to complete as soon as possible the preparations for economic reform and to implement its provisions resolutely.

At the same time we must do everything possible to increase labor productivity, make full use of existing production capacities and meet our international commitments fully and promptly. We must rapidly resolve by legislative means those questions which need settling in this way and we must improve the state apparatus and its work.

S. Kania then dwelt on questions of improving the country's social development.

The crisis we are experiencing, he went on to day, has revealed not only the opponents but also the allies of the idea of a renewal process in Poland in accordance with socialist principles and the norms of public order. We will gladly share the responsibility with all who display a sense of responsibility for our state.

We want the mass media to enjoy the public's confidence, to reflect the desires of all social circles well and to act as a platform for criticism. At the same time we expect of them and of our comrades working there a great sense of responsibility for the course of events in Poland and support for the actions of the party and state aimed at stabilizing public life.

An important event in the life of the entire communist movement is approaching--an event which is extremely important for all progressive forces and for all mankind's development, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee went on to state. This event is the 26th CPSU Congress. The fraternal Soviet party and all the Soviet people are preparing for this event in an atmosphere of creative, intensive labor, discussing ways of improving the various spheres of public, political and economic life.

Soviet communists and the Soviet people always see party congress decisions and resolutions as their strength. They link their future with these decisions. Countries building a socialist society are also addressing their feelings to this congress. Our party and our people have a special reason to draw conclusions from the results of the congress of Soviet communists--our neighbors, allies and brothers.

In difficult moments for us we receive substantial assistance from our friends, most of all the Soviet Union.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee I address all party members: Today we are going through a difficult time for the party and state, a power struggle is under way and attempts are being made to weaken the PZPR's position and minimize its role in the state and society. We must set in motion the full might of our economy, overcome chaos, ensure the socialist nature of our trade unions, isolate socialism's political opponents and nip in the bud any counterrevolutionary trends or attempts to sow disorder.

This is not a tranquil time--it is a time of crisis. This is not a time or stabilization--it is a time of struggle. At such a moment the party must gather all its forces and all its might to resist the enemies of socialism and create order in public and economic life.

The work of party organizations and the activity of every PZPR member must be worthy of this extraordinary situation. It is necessary to resist attempts to weaken party discipline and to turn our organizations into impotent debating societies. Every PZPR member and every party organization must feel a sense of responsibility for the development of the situation at the place and in the social sphere where they are active. It is necessary to take matters in hand so as to ensure order, discipline and a normal labor rhythm. It is necessary to resist in advance the emergence of any kind of disruption of labor and discipline.

Party members must oppose destructive strikes which undermine the interests of the whole of society, the interests of the working class. Party members have no right to take part in political strikes.

Communists' tasks and desire lie in leading public opinion, explaining the situation in which the people, the state and the national economy find themselves, calling on society to see reason and courageously exposing to labor collectives the real intentions of all kinds of troublemakers.

I call on party members, S. Kania stated, to support the work of party organs, the organs of state power and the economic administration, to support actions which serve to restore tranquillity and promote socialist stabilization.

In the situation which has arisen there is no room for equivocal or passive stances. In the party the time has come for bold, decisive people. We are all responsible for the development of the situation in the country.

We are now preparing for an extraordinary party congress and formulating programmatic provisions for the development of socialist democracy, the strengthening of the party's leading role in socialist building and the stabilization of the socioeconomic situation in the country. Preparations for the congress must accelerate the time taken to overcome the crisis in Poland. Even before the congress we must do everything to turn our country into a reliable force in the socialist community.

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, we call on all Poles to have a sense of the highest patriotic responsibility, S. Kania stated in conclusion.

K. Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, gave a briefing on the Politburo's work at the PZPR Central Committee plenum. He said, in particular, that the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has carried out a systematic analysis of the internal situation in the country. He noted in this connection that a significant section of Solidarity leaders are undertaking actions aimed at maintaining tension, seeing this as a means of exerting constant pressure on the state authorities. In many subunits of that trade union association flagrant antiparty propaganda is practiced and attacks on made on figures in the PZPR and the allied parties, on Sejm deputies and the supreme legislative organ and on representatives of the local organs of power. Activity aimed at intimidating party members and the leaders of enterprises and the state apparatus is being extended.

In essence it is a question of paralyzing the apparatus of power and undermining discipline and the structure of the socialist state and the party.

We cannot reconcile ourselves to attacks being made on the PZPR under cover of the trade unions, or to propaganda contrary to the interests of the Polish state. The entire party must actively resist these trends.

In the Politburo's programmatic activity, K. Barcikowski said, a substantial place was occupied by our party's tasks, including preparations for the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress. He spoke of the work of the commissions to prepare for the congress.

Among the many questions which concerned the PZPR Central Committee, K. Barcikowski went on to say, a significant place is occupied by questions of foreign policy and Poland's economic relations with foreign countries. One can understand our friends' concern in connection with the weakening of internal stability in Poland--the actions of forces hostile to socialism and phenomena which carry a threat of anarchy in Poland's socioeconomic life. This concern is increasing, because Western anticommunist centers have started speculating on the Polish question and playing the Polish card in the international arena for their own purposes.

Our stance on these questions is precise and clear. Poland is and will remain a socialist state respecting its alliances and allied commitments, which are of great significance for the security of Pland's borders and its independent existence.

We have sufficient will and capabilities to correctly resolve internal questions and ensure the socialist nature of the process of transformations in Poland. At the same time we declare that any activity by forces hostile to socialism aimed at undermining Poland's alliance ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is directed against the people's basic interests. That is why all conscious political forces must wage an implacable struggle against the enemies of socialist Poland.

The Politburo, K. Bacrikowski stated in conclusion, assesses the situation in Poland as a danger to the latter's existence. It is necessary today to implement a radical change in public sentiments and to neutralize the subversive forces which are hostile to socialism and are pushing Poland toward the abyss. We must unite all sensible, patriotic forces to implement this change. This is the task facing our party. It must rally its ranks and embark on a resolute struggle for public order and the restoration of confidence in the authorities, for normal labor.

The decision adopted by the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum notes that a difficult, tense sociopolitical situation persists in Poland and that the escalation of tension is continuing. Strikes are declared increasingly frequently with a view to forcing the fulfillment of demands of a political nature. The destabilization of economic life is deepening. Difficulties in production and in the market are growing. The situation is exacerbated by the emergence of anarchy, the disruption of public order and the slackening of social and production discipline.

Agreeing with the assessment of the present situation in the country and of the PZPR's activity contained in the Politburo's report, the Central Committee stresses that one condition for leading the country out of the crisis is the strengthening of the socialist state and the enhancement of social discipline. Attempts to disrupt law and order and actions directed against state organs and institutions demand decisive resistance.

The Central Committee expresses concern at the fact that in many units of the Solidarity trade union association the opponents of socialism are developing their activity, as is indicated by publications with a politically hostile content, the irresponsible and flagrantly antisocialist statements of certain Solidarity figures, actions disrupting tranquillity and public order, and also the frequently unjustified attacks on leadership cadres.

The PZPR Central Committee, expressing its determination to implement the political line adopted, appeals to all members of the PZPR and the fraternal political parties, the members of trade unions, youth unions and public organizations, nonparty working people and all who--guided by their civic duty--want to work for the motherland's good to pool their efforts to ensure order and the normal functioning of the national economy.

## Grabski Report

LD161201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Feb 81 p 4

[TASS Report: "PZPR Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Feb--The Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum has been held here. The participants heard the PZPR Central Committee Politburo's report "The Party's Tasks in Creating the Conditions for the Activity and Socialist Nature of Trade Union," delivered by T. Grabski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The plenum also heard a briefing from K. Barcikowski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, on the work of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

Twenty-five people took part in the debate on the report. The plenum adopted a decision "On the Party's Tasks in Creating the Conditions for the Activity and Socialist Nature of Trade Unions."

The plenum took note of the request of J. Pinkowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, to be relieved of his duties as chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The PZPR Central Committee resolved to propose Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, for the post of chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers at the next session of the Polish Sejm.

A concluding speech was delivered at the plenum by S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The sociopolitical and economic crisis which has been continuing for some months, T. Grabski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee said in his report, is still being exacerbated, and this is causing tremendous losses--and not only material losses. Unease and dissatisfaction persist, the escalation of strikes is being stepped up and social tension, chaos and economic destabilization are increasing. The rhythm of work has been seriously disrupted in the socialized sector, whose output must satisfy the working people's basic needs. Anarchic phenomena are underming the people's interests. The process of the disintegration of society and state is intensifying.

Noting the activation of antisocialist forces, T. Grabski said: A question has arisen to which we must find an answer at this plenum: Why, despite the party's efforts, does the dangerous social tension still persist, and what is its source? The processes taking place in society's awareness are complex, and their causes are diverse. However, despite this, profound concern is aroused by the growing wave of anarchy, the scornful attitude toward law and order and social norms and the underming of state structures and institutions. Undermining the state means, essentially, disarming society. This situation creates the conditions for the activation of political forces opposed to socialism.

These forces did not emerge only today. It is a question of people who have long since embarked on an anticommunist path. In the main they are united around the so-called KOR [Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee] organization.

In numerous articles and interviews for the bourgeois press the ideologists and leading figures of this grouping--Kuron, Michnik, Maciarewicz and others--have made no secret of their hopes of introducing into the socialist system various political parties of an antisocialist orientation. Passing themselves off as the heralds of progress, the opponents of socialism are trying, in essence, to turn Poland back toward the ideas and the sociopolitical system which resulted in enormous tragedy for Poland in the recent past and which were long ago rejected by the Polish people. As yet this is a desire to give rise to dual power, based on the support of a disoriented section of society which is guided by emotion and not political prudence. Such support would be directed against society itself and its vitally important interests, which, as history shows, are linked with the people's state and socialism. There are also attempts to revive the slogans and programs of Polish rightwing parties which were deprived of their class basis as a result of the change in system.

The opponents of our system know that the ideas of socialism--of a just social system--have taken deep root in the working people's awareness. That is why they realize that they cannot deny these ideas too openly. These figures seek to display imaginary concern for Poland's destiny and cannot make a direct attack on the PZPR's leading role and the stability of our international alliances.

In their political practice they do everything possible to discredit our party and weaken Poland's ties with the socialist community countries. In maintaining a state of social tension and deepening the disorganization of public life they are indeed doing everything they can to retard positive processes, and at the same time they constantly accuse the PZPR of not making progress along this path, T. Grabski said.

Naturally, the activity of these forces and groupings is zealously supported by Western anticommunist centers, which not only give them material, financial and political assistance but also offer them the instruments of ideological and subversive influence: space in the bourgeois press, including Paris' KULTURA, and particularly Radio Free Europe. The destabilization of social and economic relationships, attempts to undermine the state system and political chaos--those are the means by which they seek to achieve their ends.

Poland is an important element in the socialist community, its defense system, its economic system and its moral and political unity. The weakening of Poland and of its ties with the socialist community would dangerously disrupt and destabilize the distribution of forces in the world, particularly in Europe, and would create a threat to the process of detente and peace.

The PZPR was created by the will of the working class and the Polish people, and it is above all to them that it is responsible. However, no Pole must forget that as a result of the historical process Poland's national interests are closely linked with the entire system of socialism. The position and strength of the socialist community provide the main guarantee of Poland's sovereignty and the security of its borders and of the potential for our peaceful development. That is why resistance to any ventures by the opponents of socialism is not only our party's duty but a cause which accords with national interests, the entire people's interests.

T. Grabski stressed that hopes for the speediest normalization of life had not been justified, although 5 months have elapsed since the signing of the agreements in Gdansk, Szezecin and Jastrzebie. This situation is undoubtedly explained in part by the errors of the past and the deviation in the past decade from the correct line of the Sixth PZPR Congress. However, the reasons for this are to a significant degree determined by the present situation which has arisen since the signing of the agreements. The continuing prolonged series of strikes has influenced this. As a result the country is suffering tremendous losses which are significantly lowering the Polish economy's capacity to overcome the crisis and reducing the country's already limited payment capability. Because of interruptions in supply and in cooperative ties, and also as a result of the strikes, economic losses in the second half of 1980 reached Z88 billion. In comparison with January 1980 a recession has hit all production spheres, particularly those which are of great significance for the domestic market and for the supply of the means of production for agriculture.

The fall in the volume of production in January of this year has led to a deterioration in the foreign trade situation. That is the reality of the tension which has been persisting for a long time now, and those are its consequences. Instead of actions which would promote the country's emergence from the deep economic crisis, we have had to deal with calls for people to stop work and with the posing of political tasks which go beyond the agreements signed.

T. Grabski went on to note that throughout its 36-year history the Polish trade union movement, despite justified criticism of shortcomings in the methods and style of its activity, has made a tremendous contribution to the country's development, playing an active part in socialist building.

While assessing the trade union movements major role in building socialism in Poland, the PZPR attaches tremendous significance to the rebirth of the trade unions, seeing them as a mass organization which defends the working people's interests, expresses their interests and requirements and represents the creative force of the socialist transformations in public life.

We may state with the utmost responsibility that these conditions have been created. The trade union movement has the right to formulate its own internal regulations freely, on the sole condition that these regulations and the aims of its activity must be in accordance with the Polish Constitution, legal provisions and the socialist nature of our system. This means the recognition of social ownership of the means of production, respect for Poland's system of international alliances and also full recognition of the fact that the PZPR fulfills the leading role and is the leading political force in the state.

At present, T. Grabski went on, an organizational split is arising in the trade union movement. But we consider it necessary to preserve its political unity, since the interests of the working class and all working people, for whose sake the movement emerged and whom it represents, are indivisible. Today it is above all a question of overcoming the social and economic crisis and the difficulties Poland has met with. The congresses of all the sector trade unions introduced an important element into the changes taking place in the trade union movement. They acknowledged the party's leading role as a fundamental principle and also expressed their desire for the socialist, ideological and political unity of the trade union movement.

The process of the formation of the Solidarity trade union association has been continuing for some months. This movement has full civil rights and, alongside the other trade unions has important, significant social funtions. An assessment of its earlier activity shows that this trade union is not homogeneous from either the organizational or the ideological and political viewpoint.

T. Grabski then dwelt on negative trends in the activity of that trade union association. He stated: Above the plant levels of Solidarity has been created a ramified network of numerous active leadership groups at a regional and central level and groups of advisers and inspirers with diverse experience and political orientation. Unfortunately, there are people in these groups who were known in the past for their struggle against socialism and the PZPR. They seek to direct Solidarity toward subversive actions, adventurism and ultimately counterrevolution. In their attempts to achieve their political goals these people exploit the disorientation of siciety and the discontent causes by the economic difficulties. They resort to false slogans and demagoguery. Particular concern is aroused by the open utilization of Solidarity by KOR figures as a platform for propagandizing their own views--hostile to socialism--and for seeking new supporters and gaining political capital abroad. The period since Solidarity's registration has shown us daily that some of the trade union association's leaders and experts are striving to make it exclusively political in nature.

Instances of Solidarity units violating the statutes have become more frequent recently. In public statements and in many information and propaganda materials and various publications this trade union association discredits the socialist system and disputes the PZPR's leading role in the state, while at the same time denying all the successes of People's Poland.

Attempts are made to discredit the organs of the militia, state security and justice. Administrative buildings or public organizations are occupied. Campaigns of threats against party activists are being waged.

Many Solidarity figures are constantly violating the statutory principles of their own trade union association as regards the organization and aims of strikes. Strikes are organized on any pretext and without a sense of responsibility to society for the harm done.

Particular concern is aroused by the political strikes organized recently, which have nothing in common with trade union activity and entail production losses running to many billions of zlotys.

Extremist forces in Solidarity are constantly striving to disrupt public order and cause new tension and conflicts. The strategic aim of such actions is to prepare the conditions for undermining socialist relationships and the people's state, for securing dual power and then political pluralism, which serves counterrevolutionary intentions. This represents a dangerous threat to our state's fundamental principles and is directed against the working class' own interests.

Our state, in fulfilling its duties to society, will not abandon legal means of defending its interests against encroachments from antisocialist positions.

It is more than 2 months, T. Grabski went on to note, since the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Its decisions, which met with understanding and support from the party and people, provided important impetus for energetic actions by party members and party organizations and organs.

These changes and the overcoming of the crisis are only possible when the working class, the peasantry and intelligentsia and all working people participate actively in fulfilling this unusually difficult task. To insure that this happens, the PZPR is striving to restore confidence and regain society's support by creating the conditions for genuine participation by working people in resolving state economic problems.

Touching on rural self-management, T. Grabski said: The process of the revival of the peasants' self-management which has begun and is deepening will be consistently developed by the countryside itself. In accordance with the party's line, this trend will be irreversible. The peasants support our agricultural policy, since they see prospects in it for themselves. This policy's success is important for all the people. After all, it is a question of Poland's being able to feed itself.

All kinds of attempts to divert the peasants from this program are contrary to their interests and the whole people's interests. This observation applies to the so-called Rural Solidarity, since from this example it can be clearly seen that the dispute about self-management is aimed at turning the countryside into an arena of acute political struggle against the people's power and at destroying the countryside's unity. The initiators of the creation of these new peasants' organizations are often people sent in from outside. They do not infrequently show their antisocialist face and political concepts.

Tremendous changes are taking place in the party itself. The Leninist principles of party activity--democracy and truthfulness--are being reasserted in intraparty life. Many examples all over the country indicate that many party organizations have already found their feet in the present difficult situation. But we should be profoundly concerned by the phenomena which are still taking place in many party organizations.

Some of them, despite the threat which exists from forces hostile to socialism, have still not rid themselves of their passive attitude toward the development of events. The desire for a futile return to the past and for disregard of the party's achievements is still strong. This stance, which looks back to the past, not to the future, objectively means consenting to cast doubt on the party's ability to lead the country out of the crisis. There are also, unfortunately, manifestations of ideological capitulation in the face of attacks on the party and the indestructible bases of its activity.

Speaking of the party's activeness and unity as a condition of effective changes, T. Grabski noted that the effectiveness and correct path of transformations depend on the party's political activeness and unity of actions.

That is why everything that could weakn the party is objectively directed against these changes. We need joint actions to strengthen the Leninist norms of intraparty life, the unity of democratic centralism and the democratic principles of activity, and also the party's organizational structure.

Our common duty is to resolutely overcome all trends which undermine the party's unity and its ideological and political gains. We must defend its ranks both against opportunist, liberal and anarchic ideas and against passivity, capitulation and narrowminded, dogmatic thinking. The PZPR cannot for a moment cease to be a party of the struggle for socialist renewal, a party of energetic actions in the country's interests.

We must resist with the utmost determination any attempts to discredit party members and the party aktiv and apparatus in the public's eyes. While ridding ourselves of dishonest and two-faced people who have compromised themselves, at the same time we will not allow our enemies to blacken those who hold party cards. We will defend the good name of our true and honest comrades.

At today's plenum we wish to examine the question of the position and conduct of PZPR members in the trade union movement. Of course, T. Grabski said, party membership cannot be an obstacle to trade union activity, but only on condition that this activity does not violate the rights and duties of party members or the aims and tasks defined by the PZPR rules.

In exercising his free choice of a particular trade union, the communist must be aware that his basic, main duty is to observe the party's ideology and policy program. In practice this means that it is the duty of party members and candidate members active in trade unions to acknowledge and display in their day-to-day activity loyalty to the ideals--and if the need arises, to defend the ideas--served by our party, the ideas of socialism.

It is necessary to expose without reservations the true nature of the political desires and goals of those Solidarity leaders and advisers who by means of their statements abroad or actions within the country are undermining public order and inciting people to break the law in various regions and at various enterprises.

This is a very important problem, because the political demarcation line does not pass between the individual elements of the trade union movement but within it, which can be seen particularly clearly in the Solidarity trade union association. The point is that extremist forces--which are few in number, but evidently influential and capable of anything--are trying to take over the entire Solidarity movement and subordinate it to their own personal goals. This runs counter to the interests not only of the country but of the majority of members of the trade union association.

The situation which the country is now in demands a decisive choice. In practice a choice must be made between, on the one hand, anarchy, chaos and social disintegration leading to the undermining of the socialist foundations of power and the PZPR's role and, on the other, the strengthening of socialist democracy--the sole guarantee of the real process of transformations and of the elimination of the phenomena which caused the crisis.

The party's role and its members' position are today of fundamental, simply inestimable significance, since the party bears the responsibility for socialism, for the good and bad that has taken place in the past. But it is also responsible for the future. However, socialism is not built only by party members. It is a matter for all working people.

We are a party which assumes full responsibility for the development of socialism and the emergence from the present crisis, a party of the working class which is aware of its duty to serve its class and its people. Today it is a question of overcoming an acute crisis and growing economic difficulties; today and tomorrow--of developing and strengthening socialist democracy and restoring trust between society and the party, between the working people and power--that is, a question of the future of socialism, T. Grabski stated in conclusion.

## POLISH TRADE UNION OFFICIAL EXPRESSES NEW HOPES

LD141546 Moscow World Servicein English 1400 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The Polish people are linking great hopes with the decisions of a recent Central Committee plenary session of the Polish United Workers' Party, says in a press interview the head of the Metal Workers' Trade Union Tadeusz Krasnodebski. The plenum, he pointed out, adopted important decisions aimed at overcoming the difficulties and normalizing the situation in the country. Krasnodebski said that his union was not losing members any more and that the reverse process has begun. In January 2,000 workers returned to the union from among those who had quit it under the influence of recent developments as well as the demagoguery of the Solidarity leaders.

## POLISH PAPER VIEWS KOR INFLUENCE ON SOLIDARITY

LD141634 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb, TASS--The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes: Different clans in the anti-socialist organization "Committee of Social Self-Defence" (KOR) have started tough competition for the leading posts and for greater influence in the Solidarity trade union. This competition exposes the KOR's behind-the-scenes activity in Solidarity and shows its attitude to workers, revealing its genuine face. A group of KOR figures have succeeded in becoming members of factory commissions and other trade union bodies and news bulletins to legalize their activities and demand, in the form of an ultimatum, full freedom for the publication of their speeches and statements.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says that the KOR has close contacts with Radio Free Europe and uses its services.

## POLISH MINERS UNION RESOLUTION BACKS GOVERNMENT

LD141816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] In Katowice a session has been held of the main board of the sector Trade Union of Polish Miners. They fully backed the program speech in the Sejm made by Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, which contains the main guidelines for the government's activity for the immediate future.

A resolution passed at the session expresses the conviction that their fulfillment will make it possible to lead the country out of chaos and to embark on the path of achieving economic equilibrium. For this reason we, the participants in the session, on behalf of all members of our trade union, say yes to the call by the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the government to be given 90 calm days to solve our economy's most urgent problems and to start on the implementation of the economic reform.

We call on all trade unions, the resolution says in conclusion, and on the whole of Polish society to fully back the position of the head of the Polish Government.

## ZAMYATIN RECEIVES VISITING PAP CHIEF EDITOR

LD162358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] At the invitation of TASS the editor in chief of the Polish press agency, PAP, Janusz Roszkowski, visited the Soviet Union from 12-16 February.

He had a conversation with TASS director Comrade Losin during which matters of the further development of cooperation between the two information agencies were discussed. The head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Comrade Zamyatin received Janusz Roszkowski.

## ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR MOSCOW VISIT

LD161224 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS--The alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport he was welcomed by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, and other officials.

### Talks With Gromyko

LD170948 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS--Talks were held in Moscow today between the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, and the alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei.

Stefan Andrei arrived in Moscow yesterday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

## TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA IN MOSCOW

AU132055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted talks in Moscow with N.V. Talyzin, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, N.S. Patolichev, minister of foreign trade, N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, and with S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the USSR.

During the talks new ways and possibilities were examined on increasing commercial exchanges, broadening and diversifying bilateral economic collaboration, specialization and cooperation in production.

On February 13 Cornel Burtica and N.S. Patolichev signed a protocol on goods exchanges and payments between Romania and the USSR for 1981 which stipulates further increase of the volume of Romanian-Soviet economic exchanges.

Romania will deliver, among other things, cutting machine-tools, oilfield equipment, technological equipment for the metallurgical, chemical and petrochemical industries, electric motors and other electrotechnological equipment, bearings, tractors and farm machinery, rolling stock, ships, pipes and steel rolled goods, chemicals, furniture, garments, knitwear, footwear.

The Soviet Union will export to Romania forging-pressing equipment, hoisting machines, mining and electrotechnological equipment, building equipment, machines for the food and light industries, equipment for the metallurgical and chemical industries, ship equipment and airplane technology, coke, coking coal, iron ores, natural gas, pig iron and steel rolled goods, asbestos, chemicals, cotton, industrial consumer goods and other commodities.

## SOVIET-FRENCH COMMISSION HOLDS TALKS IN PARIS

LD112334 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpt] A session of the Soviet-French Mixed Commission on Scientific-Technological and Economic Cooperation opened in Paris today. Our correspondent Pavel Kasparov reports: At the center of attention of the commission is a broad spectrum of issues connected with the strengthening of the stable character of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and France. Opening the 18th session of the Soviet-French commission in the international talks center on the Rue Kleber this morning, its co-presidents, Jean-Claude Paye and Dzhermen Mikhaylovich Gvishiani, evaluated highly the importance of broadening the cooperation, which has been established. In connection with this they especially stressed the importance of implementing as soon and as fully as possible the agreements and long-term programs for deepening of economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and France for a 10-year period, signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing in Moscow in April 1979.

### Communique Issued

LD150030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2247 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Paris, 14 Feb (TASS)--The 18th session of the Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation has ended here. Its participants summed up the results of cooperation between the two countries in the field of science, technology and the economy and outlined the prospects for the strengthening and deepening of mutually advantageous trade, economic, scientific and technological links. As is stressed in the communique that was adopted, economic, industrial and technological cooperation between the USSR and France is developing successfully. According to preliminary estimates, in 1980 Soviet-French trade increased by 35 percent over the previous year. This shows that the agreement on the need to take all possible measures to ensure a further considerable growth in trade on a balanced basis, which was reached during the April 1979 summit talks, is being implemented in practice.

## NATO MANEUVERS, TOWER VISIT TO TURKEY REPORTED

LD170634 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Ihsan Mustafayev report from Ankara]

[Text] NATO winter maneuvers have been held on Turkish territory in the region of Erzurum, in the immediate proximity of the Soviet Union's borders. Turkey's progressive forces are expressing concern at the choice of location for the maneuvers and also at the noisy anti-Soviet hysteria raised by the NATO hawks, using the invention of a threat to Turkey from the Soviet Union, which has already set our teeth on edge. Joining this chorus has been Washington's emissary Tower, chairman of the U.S. Senate's Armed Services Committee, who hastily flew into Ankara on a short visit. NATO General Reynolds and the U.S. senator, repeating in various keys in a chorus with NATO staff officers the myth of the Soviet threat, tried to get Turkey to agree to join in carrying out U.S. plans in the Near and Middle East, and turn into the United States' armed policeman in this part of the world.

It is noted with surprise and disquiet in progressive and democratic circles that a Turkish Gen (Sedat Tigaral), has joined in this anti-Societ brouhaha. His statements are at variance with the statements by Turkey's leaders on the need and resolve to expand and strengthen existing friendly relations with the northern neighbor, the Soviet Union. Militaristic circles of the United States and the aggressive NATO military bloc have for a long time nurtured plans to knock together a new pact in the Middle East and to include the Persian Gulf zone in NATO's zone of responsibilities. It is Turkey that (?will) realize these plans. If Turkey allows itself to be drawn into these adventurist plans, says the Turkish paper (HALM AKOYMA), the country will run up against the most negative and harmful results.

## BRITISH, SOVIET TRADE UNION RIGHTS CONTRASTED

LD131409 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Report by APN correspondent V. Simonov: "The British Make a Comparison. Trade Union Rights Under the Two Systems"]

[Text] London--About 18 months ago a factory owner fired a shotgun here at a trade union activists who was picketing his enterprise. A large section of the London press took the entrepreneur's side: The owner wants order, he wants to make sure the workers do not get honey without sweating for it. As for those participating in the strike, they are terrorists by another name. They are prepared to bring all plants to a halt and put Britain back in the Stone Age just to get an unwarranted pay raise and other benefits.

But, strangely enough, today the same press is solidly behind trade union freedoms. Although not in its own backyard, Britain, but in the socialist countries, above all, Poland. The events in that country are explained to the man in the street as follows: Polish working people are trying to wrest from the authorities that degree of "independence" and "freedom" which have already been achieved by the trade union movement in the West, particularly by the British trade unions. The British authorities' statements were echoed by the rightwing trade union bosses. Since the 112th conference of the British trades union congress last September they have not missed an opportunity to deck out with the laurel wreath of "fighters for workers rights" those in Poland who are raising their hands against the achievements of people's power, against the existing social system there.

Millions of British working people are bewildered and angered by the demogagic maneuvers of the "bosses' lickspittles," as the rightwing trade union leaders are known here. The Polish events have actually sharpened the ordinary Briton's interest in the comparative analysis of the rights of trade unions and their relationship with the state under the different social systems. But this analysis, when based on facts and corroborated by eyewitness evidence, paints a picture which is totally different from that painted by the Western news media which are controlled from above.

### Reprisal Against the Trade Unions

Britain today has no more right to set an example of trade union freedoms than the "Titanic"--an example of unsinkability. Only this [as published] summer the Margaret Thacther government pushed through Parliament the "employment bill" which curtailed many of the British trade unions' traditional rights. The new legislation and the supplementary instructions from the British Home Office put the trade unions in a position where they cannot enter into talks with the management of an enterprise on behalf of those who work there. The government is, as it were, giving the workers, this order: Bypass the trade union, settle your business with the management privately, face to face.

While demonstrating heightened "solidarity" with anarchist elements among the Gdansk strikers, London was trying, at the same time, to wrest the weapon of solidarity from the grasp of the British working people. Here a strike picket is essentially outside the law. A strike can comprise no more than...seven people. In other words, the army of labor protest has been cut down to a mere section in the interest of the victory of capital. This reprisal against the country's trade union movement was envisaged when the Tory manifesto was drawn up.

So how can we describe the "concern" for the Polish trade unions? "Loathsome hypocrisy" is the reply to this question in a letter to a London paper from a Manchester reader by the name of Shepherd.

## Confrontation With Reality

Today Britons are comparing the trade union movement's troubles in their own country with the conditions in which trade unions in the socialist countries find themselves. The comparison is being conducted not on the basis of newspaper cuttings but by the method of, so to speak, confrontation with reality. A representative delegation from the British trade unions recently returned from a tour of the Soviet Union. Their impressions were summed up in the London press by Denis Coles, president of the Association of Greater London Trade Unions. He stresses from the outset that the delegation had wide access to information and to the realities of trade union life in the soviet land. In Moscow, Volgograd, Riga and Minsk the Britons spent entire days at factory committees and trade union organizations, educational establishments and hospitals. Discussions continued at palaces of culture and over dinner with the families of Soviet workers.

"The delegation was very impressed," Coles writes, "by the authority invested in trade unions in the structure of Soviet society. The participation of ordinary trade union members in the organization of worker's health protection and safety at enterprises, for example, was a striking feature. Labor committees are involved in the day-to-day activity of Soviet enterprises and consult with their leaders at all levels. Trade unions protect their members in the matter of working conditions. No trade union member can be dismissed without the committee's consent.

"In some cases," Coles noted, "trade unions are able to exercise their legal right to demand the dismissal of an enterprise director for violating, for example, the norms of equipment safety. The shop steward (trade union organizer--KOMMUNIST editor) has the right to remove a worker from an area where his safety is in jeopardy. The worker is paid at the full rate while the safety norms are being reestablished."

## Two Conclusions

Coles was astonished to find that Soviet trade unions have their own sanatoriums and health centers and that enterprises provide creches and kindergartens and cheap canteens which even cater to special diets.

"Obviously, these economic opportunities are based on trade unions' real participation in the life of Soviet society," Coles writes.

Denis Coles' impressions are enhanced by (J. Brecher), representative of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers. He called his visit to a truck plant in Moscow "a sensational experience any British trade unionst would envy."

"We saw for ourselves that a trade union representative can get the best conditions for every worker at this progressive and well-equipped enterprise," (Brecher) writes.

In conclusion, the British trade union representatives drew two important conclusions.

Denis Coles: "Basically we are fighting for what our Soviet colleagues have had for many years as a legal right."

(J. Brecher): "Finally, and this is very important, we have seen for ourselves what a powerful and massive effect the British mass news media have, constantly distorting facts about the Soviet Union to the extent that even friends of the USSR were skeptical prior to the trip."

I scarcely need add anything to these conclusions.

## QABUS REGIME HIT FOR ALLOWING U.S.-OMANI EXERCISES

LD141949 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Forces of the agent Sultan Qabus regime in Oman are carrying out maneuvers near the Strait of Hormuz which are seen as preparations for the joint U.S.-Oman exercises which will be held in the future in this strategically important area near the entrance to the Gulf. As admitted even by the U.S. press those maneuvers should become an important factor in realizing possible operations concerning open military interference in the affairs of the Gulf countries and U.S. occupation of the oilfields. It must be pointed out that the regime of Qabus alone in the Gulf has decided to openly serve the American militarists in their dangerous preparations.

This regime, in addition to As-Sadat's regime, is the only one in the Arab world to provide the United States with bases. However, this is not surprising because the regime of Qabus himself survives only thanks to foreign support. It already would have been brought down by the Omani people were it not for the support of foreign soldiers. At first they were British, but now there also are Americans.

A statement by the National Liberation Front of Oman states that Sultan Qabus not only has betrayed his people and deprived the country of independence but also has betrayed all the other Arab peoples. The matter is confined to the fact that regime of Sultan Qabus is the only Arab regime to support the anti-Arab Camp David accords and As-Sadat's capitulation. Now this regime is transforming the country into a bridgehead for imperialism and serves those who want to turn the Gulf into an American lake.

## FURTHER ON IRANIAN DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT

### Arrival in Tashkent

LD131432 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Tashkent, 13 Feb, TASS--A delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran now in the Soviet Union, headed by member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution of Iran Jalaleddin Farsi, has arrived in Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. Together with the delegation came the extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the USSR Mohammad Mokri.

The Iranian delegation visited the Tashkent Lenin State University. In talks with the professors and students, the guests learned about the education process in the first higher education establishment established in Turkestan immediately after the October Revolution.

Members of the delegation performed the big Friday Namaz in the cathedral mosque of the Ecclesiastical Department of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Here, they met with Chairman of the department Mufti Ziyautdihan ibn Ishan Babakhan, and held with him an extended talk about the life of the Muslims in the Soviet Union and the training of the clergy in the ecclesiastical education establishments here, including in the Imam-al-Bukhari Islamic Institute in Tashkent and in the Mir-Arab Madrasah in Bukhara. On the same day, the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran saw the sights of the Uzbek capital and saw the Tashkent Metro.

### Meeting With Usnankhodzhayev

GF161220 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] The Iranian delegation, headed by member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution Jalaleddin Farsi, which visited the Uzbek SSR left Tashkent for Moscow on 15 February. The Iranian Islamic Republic's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mohammad Mokri, accompanied the delegation to Moscow.

Prior to its departure the delegation was received by Inanzhon Usnankhodzhayev, president of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The president of the republic greeted the delegation warmly and said that the Soviet people respected the Iranian people's struggle for their freedom and independence and hoped for auspicious relations. He also wished the Iranian people success in their effort to progress. Inanzhon Usnankhodzhayev later outlined the socioeconomic development of Uzbekistan under Soviet rule.

Mohammad Mokri said that the Iranian people are reinforcing Iran's independence, achieving progress and [passage indistinct].

On his part, Jalelddin Farsi welcomed the impartial stand of the Soviet Union on matters related to the settlement of Iran's disputes with certain countries. He said: Iran supports Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for the dissolution of foreign military bases in the Persian Gulf region and the establishment of peace in the area. We are confident that the Soviet Union has put forward sincere views on these matters.

## Taskent Departure

LD151434 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Tashkent, 15 Feb, TASS--A delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, led by Jalaleddin Farsi, member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution, left Tashkent for Moscow today.

For three days the delegation members who are in the Soviet Union in connection with the second anniversary of the revolution in Iran, familiarized themselves with the life of the Soviet Asian Republic of Uzbekistan. They visited Tashkent State University, the Muslim Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, made a trip to Samarkand, viewed its historical-architectural monuments, and went to the state farm Payarvk.

The Uzbek republican Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee gave a dinner in honour of the guests.

Before departure from Tashkent the Iranian delegation were received by Inanzhon Usnankhodzhayev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Taking part in the friendly conversation were Aleksandr Dzasokhov, first vice chairman of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and Mohammad Mokri, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, who accompanied the delegation in the tour through the country.

## Arrival in Leningrad

LD162220 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Leningrad, 16 Feb, TASS--Iranian delegation headed by member of the Supreme Council of the Cultural Revolution Jalaleddin Farsi, now in the Soviet Union in connection with the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution has arrived in Leningrad.

At the Piskaryevskoye Memorial Cemetery today the guests laid flowers to the collective graves of Leningraders and soldiers who died during the years of the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945). They visited the sites of Leningrad linked with the revolution and visited the affiliate of the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

## HISTORIAN BOGOSLOVSKIY REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH IRAN

### Part I: Foreign Intervention

NC131608 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Talk in series by Soviet historian Viktor Bogoslovskiy reviewing Soviet-Iranian relations between the 25th and 26th CPSU Congress]

[Excerpts] Imperialism, in collusion with the shah and with full-fledged counterrevolutionaries, tried to crush the Iranian revolution by armed strength. But the Iranian people and their faithful friends--the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and all peace-loving nations--stood as a strong dam in front of the imperialists' criminal plans. As you know, the Soviet Union not only fervently congratulated the Iranian revolution, but it also seriously warned the adventurists on the other side of the ocean who were plotting armed aggression against Iran. Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in reply to questions by a PRAVDA correspondent clearly stressed that foreign intervention in Iran's affairs, in any form, is illegal, and that the incidents in Iran are of purely domestic nature. This statement clearly manifested the policy of the 25th CPSU Congress which expressed support for national liberation movements against the imperialist aggressors.

Of course they [the imperialists] cannot ignore the Soviet Union's credibility on the international scene and our country's strength, which is working to the benefit of peace, progress and the independence of nations. The Soviet people praised the struggles of the devoted Iranian people, received with satisfaction Iran's departure from the aggressive CENTO Pact, and expressed gratitude on the part played by Iran in struggles against imperialism and international Zionism and toward the just solution of the Near East conflict.

As we know, the Soviet Union helped Iran in every aspect to foil the economic blockade imposed on it by American imperialism. Our country, which has a common border of more than 2,500 kilometers with Iran, always works toward the expansion of commercial and trade relations based on equality and mutual benefits. Undoubtedly the decisions to be adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, to be opened in Moscow on 23 February, will create fresh possibilities for this. This congress will approve the draft of the document--which has been compiled by the CPSU Central Committee and is now being discussed by the Soviet people--on the main aspects of social and economic progress in the Soviet Union from 1981 to 1985 as well as the period up to 1990. This draft foresees further progress in the developed economy and in the progressive culture of the Soviet people, who are the faithful friend and ally of the people of their neighbor Iran.

## BONDAREVSKIY ON EVENTS OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

### Revolution Support

NC131721 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Second in series of talks by Soviet historian Professor Bondarevskiy on the occasion of the 2d anniversary of Iran's revolution]

[Excerpts] On 19 August 1953 and following a coup organized by the CIA, Dr Mossadeq and his costrugglers were arrested. General Fazlollah Zahedi--who had been in the employment of Hitler's spying organization in 1942 and in 1949 attracted the head of the CIA branch in Tehran to cooperate with him--was appointed prime minister. From that date on, the 25-year period of the supremacy of American imperialism and of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, its puppet in Iran, commenced. This is the darkest period if Iran's history.

It is worth noting that immediately after carrying out this coup, the U.S. ruling circles drew Iran into the Baghdad Pact and then, by imposing the 5 March 1959 military agreement, the shah was drawn into their military and political adventurisms in the Near and Middle East. Since then your country was reserved for the exclusive use by U.S. monopolies, and by other nationalities, and became a bastion for the Pentagon's aggressive adventurisms against neighboring countries and national liberation movements.

The shah's SAVAK, formed with the help of the CIA and which acted under American control, neutralized the smallest opposition against the shah's despotism and the activities of America in Iran. Hundreds of thousands of Iranian patriots were killed through tortures in SAVAK's dungeons.

In order to maintain its diktat in Iran and to obstinately exploit Iran's great wealth, Washington did everything possible to strain relations between Iran and the Soviet Union on the one hand, and between Iran and Arab countries on the other. In order to achieve this end it helped, as best as it could, to further deepen secret contacts between Israel and Iran and between Mossad of Israel and SAVAK. This was the policy of the enemies of Iran's freedom and independence.

But the policy of the Soviet Union was completely contrary to this. Our country's social circles welcomed with satisfaction the news about the nationalization of the Iranian-British oil company. The Soviet Government tried to further facilitate the situation and the position of Dr Mosaddeq's government at a time when Iran was facing an economic blockade declared by the ruling circles of Britain and America. After the fall of the National Front government and when the imperialist West was busy sucking Iran's main wealth--oil--and tens of billions of dollars were exchanged for useless weapons; and at a time when Washington drew Iran into its adventurisms against national liberation movements in the Near East, the Soviet Government was persistently striving toward the establishment of good-neighborly relations with Iran and, through practical acts, was trying to help strengthen Iran's economic independence and to tear the chain of neocolonialist bondage under which the imperialists had placed Iran. As an example, the Soviet Government exchanged a mutually beneficial agreement on Soviet economic and technical cooperation in the construction of the Esfahan steel mill, one of Iran's most important industrial units. In return Iran had undertaken to deliver gas, which was burned and wasted in the southern reserves, to the Soviet Union. The signing of an agreement on the use of Soviet railways and waterways for Iran's import-export links with the world abroad was of extreme economic and political importance.

Social circles and the mass media in the Soviet Union expressed their aversion to the injustice committed by the shah and his associates toward the Iranian strugglers, who had hoisted the banner of a popular revolution. But at that time, the ruling circles in the United States not only supported these attempts, but also instigated the shah to take harsh restrictions against the people of Iran.

General Huyser left for Iran to stifle its revolution. During his stay in Tehran he reported to General Haig, his master who was then NATO commander and is now U.S. secretary of state, the following: The steps that I insist upon are to use the army to crush the strikes by the customs, oil industry and banks employees. I wish to accelerate this process.

Together with this, the CIA and the Pentagon, since October 1978, started rapid preparations for armed aggression against Iran. But Washington's aggressive anti-Iranian objectives met with the decisive stance of Iran's true friends. On 18 November 1978 the reply given to a PRAVDA correspondent by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was published. He clearly stated: The Soviet Union seriously declares that it opposes any type of foreign intervention in Iran's domestic affairs from any side, in any form, or under any pretext. Scholars, diplomats and correspondents of many countries repeatedly stressed that this warning by the leader of the Soviet Union had played an extraordinary role in thwarting the plans of the U.S. ruling circles, which were trying to prevent Ayatollah Khomeyni's return to Iran and the fall of the shah's regime.

The victory of Iran's revolution was a source of great happiness to the world's progressive circles and all sincere friends of the Iranian nation. Leonid Brezhnev, in his remarks to voters in Moscow's Baumanskiy District on 2 March 1979 said: We, like all sincere supporters of peace, progress and the independence of nations, welcome the victory of this revolution which put an end to the oppressive despotic regime, a regime which had turned the country into the exploitative objectives and the fulcrum of foreign imperialists. We wish for the success and progress of new revolutionary Iran. These remarks fully reflect the feelings of millions of Soviet people.

## Present Situation

NC141720 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Third in series of talks by Professor Bondarevskiy on the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution: "The Friends and Foes of Iran's Freedom and Independence"]

[Excerpt] As happens in each great social change, in Iran's revolution as well, groups from various social classes united in the latter part of 1978 and the beginning of 1979. Their common goal was to overthrow the currupt monarchy, to dismantle the bastion of imperialism, to remove the main obstacle to the country's social progress and to tear down the neocolonialist chain which weighed heavily on the nation's shoulders.

During the first months after the revolution's victory, two groupings gradually surfaced--the popular and revolutionary group which backed implementing the profound social changes which the masses wanted, and the group of liberal-bourgeois which feared the results that the revolutionary process would bear and which showed increasingly clear signs of capitalist tendencies with each passing day. Dignitaries of this group intended to prevent a profound democratization in the country's economic life and government structure and wanted the financial oligarchy which had strong ties and links with multinational Western corporations and who had fled abroad to return to Iran. The bouregeois-liberal dignitaries first worked covertly. But their struggles against the revolutionary democratic forces of the country, against profound changes in the Iranian nation's social life, for the reestablishment of contacts with the West and against the profound progress and development of good-neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations became gradually more overt. The struggles of these two basic inclinations was the factor which determined the path of the revolutionary process in Iran after the founding of the republic.

The revolution which expressed the wishes and wants of the masses and the demands of the patriotic forces broke the chains which linked Iran with American imperialism. Iran left the CENTO Pact, and in this way this offspring of NATO was being buried. The new Iranian regime condemned Israel's aggressions against Arab countries. In the new Constitution it was announced that one of the republic's goals is to uproot neocolonialism and to prevent the infiltration of foreigners into the country. The constitution legally confirmed the banning of the establishment of any type of foreign base on Iranian territory.

The constitution reflects the wants and demands of the masses and social justice. It declares that the establishment of a correct and just economic bases, as is stated in the constitution, on the principles of Islam and aimed at ensuring welfare, uprooting poverty, erasing deprivation of food, housing and jobs, health and social insurance is necessary. The country's leadership announced that a group of the country's large industrial organizations and the country's banking system will be nationalized.

In spite of all these and largely because of opposition by the rightist bourgeois-liberal grouping, until now no specific program for social and economic changes for the benefit of the toiling masses has been compiled. The national problem too has not been solved on a democratic and just basis. The people of the country are suffering from unemployment, high prices and inflation which reaches 35 percent per annum, and from the shortage of foodstuffs and other highly-consumed commodities. The activities of a number of industrial organizations is limited and they are nearly closing down.

In the fall of 1979 Iran's rightist circles attempted steps aimed at reviving contacts with Western imperialist circles. At the same time and simultaneous with these attempts, the former shah had arrived in New York. The prospect of a plot by domestic reaction and American imperialism aimed at destroying Iran's revolutionary gains could be seen clearly. But as we know, the Iranian people replied to these plots with such an explosion of wrath and anger that the rightist forces were temporarily forced to retreat. But now the rightist liberal-bouregeois circles of Iran which have gathered around MIZAN have resumed their activity.

They have started struggling against the country's revolutionary democratic forces, have started a propaganda commotion, are aiming accusations at the Soviet Union's foreign policy, are distorting the Afghanistan situation and are persistently trying to make Iran once again adopt a one-sided inclination toward America and Western countries, something which brought only numerous ills for the Iranian people.

But Iran's revolution continues to maintain its anti-imperialist nature today too. As the leaders of Iran have repeatedly stressed, American imperialism is the main enemy of Iran's revolution and is acting in collusion with promonarchy rightist forces within the country and abroad. American imperialism is trying to deprive the Iranian people of their revolutionary and anti-imperialist gains and to make deeper and more difficult the problems which the nation is facing.

The Soviet people regard with deep and heartfelt interest the face-to-face war between the Iranian people and the imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces. The Soviet people's sincere hope is to see the Iranian people remove the difficulties and problems inherited from the monarchy and imperialist oppression.

## AKHMEDZYANOV ARTICLE MARKS IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD121335 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov dispatch: "Important Event in Iran's Life"]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Moscow--The Iranian revolution preserves its anti-imperialist character now, too. U.S. imperialism remains its main opponent, as Iranian leaders have repeatedly stressed. Jointly with its allies, U.S. imperialism has massed over 60 warships and 200 aircraft in the Persian Gulf region, including against the Iranian revolution, and has set up military bases in Egypt, Somalia, Kenya, Oman and Bahrain. In the United States itself and in Egypt the so-called Rapid Deployment Force is undergoing training in conditions close to those of the Iranian deserts. All this creates a direct threat to the Iranian revolution and the Iranian people's anti-imperialist gains.

New disclosures are appearing in the Iranian press of attempts by the U.S. secret services to influence the revolution's course in Iran, to promote the coming to power of promonarchic elements and to split the Iranian leadership by intimidating it with the bugbear of the "Soviet threat."

"The United States is seeking a pretext for military intervention in this region," the newspaper ETTELA'AT writes. It is counting on internal changes in Iran and on inflaming contradictions which would allow it to interfere in the country's internal affairs. "The deployment of U.S. forces in the Near East means," the New York DAILY NEWS writes, "that if a civil war began in Iran the United States would be in a position to give rapid help to the side in which it had an interest."

Attempts to present Soviet policy toward the Islamic Republic of Iran in a false light and to sour the relations between two neighboring countries are one method of imperialism's struggle against Iran's national interests.

In Iran there are, unfortunately, people who, on the pretext of the struggle against the "superpowers," equate the U.S. imperialist circles with a socialist state--the Soviet Union--whose entire policy and activity for over 60 years now have proven its adherence to the great ideals of the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The Soviet Union has expressed its unambiguous support for the people's revolution in Iran and has confirmed its readiness to develop multifaceted cooperation with its southern neighbor. Thanks to the USSR's good relations with its southern neighbor--which has been experiencing economic hardship in connection with the U.S. embargo--with the Soviet Union's assistance Iran's Esfahan metallurgical combine has been continuing to function, new grain elevators are being built and there are plans to build a number of other construction projects of much importance for Iran's economy.

The Iranian parliament recently ratified an agreement between the two countries which gave Iran freight transit rights via USSR territory. "This eases the position of the Iranian economy, which has been undermined by the West's sanctions," ETTELA'AT writes.

The Soviet people's attitude toward its southern neighbor is based on noninterference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and independence, mutual advantage in trade and economic relations, sympathy for the Iranian people's struggle against the forces of imperialism and a desire to see the Iranian people resolve their problems in eliminating the legacy of the monarchy and imperialist domination.

The Soviet people, in their turn, are entitled to expect a friendly and good-neighborly attitude from Iran, which can be the only mutually acceptable basis for relations between neighbors. Soviet people wish sincerely that the Iranian people overcome their internal difficulties and achieve their national aspirations.

## SAVCHENKO ON IRANIAN PAPER'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

NC141317 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] Recently, MIZAN, around which Iran's rightist-bourgeois liberals have gathered, has started tumultuous and malicious propaganda campaign that is aimed at pushing Iran toward the capitalist West and that is directed against Iran's revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces, against the Soviet Union and against the neighborly Soviet-Iranian relations.

One of the newspaper's articles says that the danger from international communism for Iran's revolution is as great as the danger from U.S. imperialism. What can be said about such things? In the first place, it should be said that such remarks are being made under the assumption that social circles lack information, while it is well known by everyone that the communists and other democratic forces throughout the world consider Iran's popular revolution as part of the universal anti-imperialist process. They have always supported this revolution and have been and are its sincere friends. It is also well known by everyone that the world's largest Communist Party has published statements and has issued declarations in support of Iran.

Even in the United States itself the Communist Party of the USA [CPUSA] rose in opposition to Washington's aggressive policy toward Iran. For instance, CPUSA Secretary General Gus Hall stated that Washington's policy was aimed at halting the revolutionary process and doing everything it possibly could to turn it back--precisely the U.S. administration's objective in supporting Iran's former shah.

And now, too, CIA agents and elements are acting in Iran. They are arming small groups, creating chaos and unrest and trying to sabotage Iran's revolution--a dangerous policy that results in an aggravation of world tension.

Everyone is aware of the role played by the Soviet Union--a country ruled by communists--in spoiling the U.S. administration's plans for an armed intervention to crush Iran's revolution, a role that thus (?helped ease) the situation in Iran, which was facing difficulties because of the economic blockade imposed by U.S. imperialism.

When the communists support Iran's revolution and the right of the Iranian nation to self-determination, they are following their beliefs concerning the equality and fraternity among all nations of the world and the struggle against some nations' oppression and exploitation of other nations. It is especially for this reason that the world communist movement has always supported national liberation movements throughout the world.

In a few days, the 26th CPSU Congress will open in Moscow and the majority of the world's communist parties will be represented there. There is no doubt that the voice of solidarity with national liberation movements will be heard with full force at the congress and that the voice in support of the right to self-determination for the world's nations, including the Iranian nation, and of the Iranian revolution will be heard in the remotest corners of the world.

These are the realities, and they completely refute and reject the empty concoctions of those who disseminate lies about the hostile policy of communists toward the Iranian revolution.

## COMMENTARY ATTACKS BEHAVIOR OF AFGHANS IN IRAN

GF151919 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups who have found backing and hiding places in Iran--some Iranian politicians prefer to refer to them as fighters for Islam and Afghanistan's freedom--are engaged in the most unacceptable tasks. Our commentator writes: Not a day goes by without the Iranian newspapers writing about the so-called heroism of these fake Mojahedin. For example, several days ago ETTELA'AT wrote angrily that a group of murderers and [words indistinct] formed by Afghan ruffians was trying to reach parts of the Iranian border that had been damaged due to war--in other words to Khuzestan, Ilam and Kermanshahan--in order to rob people's houses that have been evacuated. Another Iranian newspaper, MASHHAD, has written about the sale and distribution of narcotics, pointing out that the active participation of Afghan thieve gangs is the main reason this terrifying trade exists.

Iranian papers have repeatedly reported that since the arrival of these groups who wear the mask of Afghan defenders of Islam, the work of security organizations in Iran has increased sharply. Contraband goods, and especially narcotics, have been arriving like a flood across the Pakistani border that is open to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Cases of plunder, rape and attacks by the gangs of ruffians against villages in Khorasan Sistan and Baluchestan have increased. The level of their activities reached the point that even Mohmmad 'Ali Tatari, the deputy from Zahedan, asked in the Majlis for immediate steps to end the murders and activities by the Afghan ruffians and highwaymen in Iran. The deputy from Zahedan said: The activities of these gangs of ruffians and robbers have increased Iran's problems. He requested the Majlis to act on his speech.

In the meantime, the Afghan counterrevolutionaries holding the assumed title of Defenders of Islam consider themselves free and separate from any rules in Iran. They consider themselves so free that they do not obey Iran's laws and have their own rules and regulations among their bandit groups. According to ETTELA'AT, a house was discovered in Natanz which was the operations headquarters of a counterrevolutionary group in which 10 bodies [words indistinct] in the basement. These people were murdered. Their bodies showed a large number of knife wounds and some of them had been decapitated. The Natanz gendarmerie, refusing to tolerate such blatant lawbreaking, decided to arrest all Afghans in the area regardless of whether or not they had amnesty papers.

Dear listeners, this is the truth, and no matter how some known circles in Iran [words indistinct] to show Afghan counterrevolutionaries as the fighters of the holy way of Islam, fewer and fewer people will accept such useless (?talk). The guilty party is the fake Afghan Mojahedin. The truth is that these feudalists and plunderers who were deprived by the revolution of [words indistinct] from unpunished plunder and cruelty against the Afghan people cannot stop their black murdering acts in Iran either. With such activities they desecrate the holy beliefs and cover their black activities with the green flag of Islam.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE; COMMENTARY ON EL SALVADOR

### 'Propaganda' Campaign Launched

LD170459 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Leonid Levchenko commentary]

[Text] Judging by reports published in the Washington POST, in the next 2 years the new American administration intends to triple military support for the pro-American regime in El Salvador. Leonid Levchenko makes these comments.

Napalm and phosphorous bombs are being dropped on the bloodstained Salvadoran land. Helicopters open fire on civilian settlements, tanks and armored vehicles sweep across burned land destroying everything on their way. Arms and technology, bombs and ammunition carry the trademark "Made in the United States." Now the American administration is considering a further escalation of support for the military terrorist regime in El Salvador. The American press, with reference to sources in the State Department, says that the country is actively assisting the junta in organizing so-called mobile strike units equipped with the latest military technology. In other words, special punitive units are formed to conduct repressions against Salvadorans under the guidance of American military instructors.

Over a thousand such advisers guide the punitive operations of the junta's army. In the past 14 months, over 15,000 people died as a result of the genocide conducted by the Salvadoran regime with Washington's support. Explaining the reasons for the large scale arms sales to El Salvador, a spokesman for the State Department said that they would help the junta to survive in the struggle against leftwing forces. He preferred to keep quiet about the fact that to survive the regime is wiping out the best forces of the nation and terrorizing the population. In a bid to cover up the crimes of the junta and its American advisers, Washington has launched a new propaganda campaign. It has charged the Soviet Union and Cuba with aiding Salvadoran insurgents, whom it calls nothing else than terrorists.

This week the administration intends to send special missions to West Europe and Latin America to prove the truthfulness of such claims. A spokesman for the Salvadoran patriotic forces has leveled as a falsehood the publication in American papers of documents allegedly confiscated from guerrillas proving that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is receiving arms from abroad. He said that the so-called documents were fabricated by the CIA and State Department. Washington is speaking of alleged Soviet interference aimed at suppressing the liberation movement in El Salvador.

### Soviet 'Solidarity' Defended

LD142306 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 2000 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Commentary by Aleksandr Kaverznev, "political observer of Soviet radio and television"]

[Text] In a recent U.S. television newscast, Cronkite, who was in charge of the program, openly said that a broad propaganda campaign against the USSR and Cuba had begun. The Washington administration is accusing the USSR of supporting the rebels in El Salvador and is calling this a big Soviet challenge.

It must be said that many people in the United States openly warned as early as a few weeks ago that this campaign could start any day. According to the secretary of state, Pentagon and CIA circles were feeding some theses, some facts into the propaganda machine which they wanted to use for an attack on the USSR. The contrived nature of the idea is obvious.

What alleged facts are we talking about? In the United States, as always happens in cases like this, an unwarranted reference is made to intelligence information. Some talk about dozens, some hundreds of advisers who have allegedly arrived in El Salvador from Nicaragua or from Cuba. Today, mention is made of some fantastic schemes, such as the alleged transportation of weapons to the rebels in El Salvador from Vietnam and Ethiopia. And yet the secretary of state, Haig, said in an interview this week that first-class intelligence reports were lacking and that they would have to be gathered. In other words, proceeding from the objectives of a provocative anti-Soviet campaign, one has to seek what simply does not exist.

The stands of the USSR and Cuba are well known, writes Aleksandr Kaverznev. We are communists and accordingly we express solidarity with all oppressed people and with all victims of imperialism, and that includes the patriots of suffering El Salvador. Their rising is a phenomenon which is objectively conditioned by the course of historic development and our solidarity means moral, ideological, political and diplomatic support which has nothing in common with the infamous export of the revolution and particularly not with terrorism which the United States wants to ascribe to us.

We have every moral right to say that the terrorists are those people who now in Washington, in cold blood, note that the number of killings in El Salvador during the course of 1 year did not exceed 10,000 people and remained, they say, at an ordinary level. Is this not vindication of the terror of the junta and of ultrarightwing death units in El Salvador?

I should like to stress one more thing, the political observer goes on to write. The campaign devised in Washington has the aim not only of diverting attention from the cruel revenge which the United States intends to unleash on Salvadoran patriots. A large-scale political act of diversion is planned. The United States is bringing pressure to bear on all the countries in that area, threatens sanctions against them and works on them in a way which is suitable to Washington. Furthermore, the State Department intends to send its representatives to West Europe next week so as to extend this campaign to the European Continent, too.

Some U.S. papers doubt whether this will produce any practical results, but they do say that the White House wants to use El Salvador and the events around that country as a touchstone of the so-called new, harsh policy. Washington will be pleased if it manages to shift at least some of the U.S. allies toward the rightist, conservative and anti-Soviet stands. These are the planned dimensions of the blown-up campaign.

## Eagleburger Mission Rapped

LD170532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2110 GMT 16 Feb 81

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] According to an AFP report from Brussels, talks are to be held today [17 Feb] at the North Atlantic bloc's headquarters between Lawrence Eagleburger, assistant to the U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, and members of the NATO Council. The aim of Eagleburger's trip to West Germany, Belgium, France and Holland is to convince the governments of these countries that the patriotic forces of El Salvador are being given help from abroad. This accusation is leveled in particular against Cuba, Nicaragua and even the Soviet Union. Eagleburger, the agency reports, will present the allies with alledgedly irrefutable evidence of such interference, gathered by the CIA. However, U.S. officials themselves confirmed last week that they cannot vouch for its accuracy.

The new U.S. administration had need of fabricating the false evidence brought by the U.S. emissary in his briefcase, the progressive press notes, primarily in order to justify its own interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. It is also reported that next week U.S. Secretary of State Haig will promulgate a political statement by the government. It is noted that it will speak of expanding aid to the extreme rightwing junta in El Salvador, which is trying to bloodily crush the popular uprising. In particular, a sharp increase in military aid is foreseen, from $10 million to $30 million, and the supply of helicopters, guns and ammunition to the junta's army is to be increased. Washington will also send a large number of its instructors to El Salvador; 1,000 U. S. advisers are already leading punitive operations against the patriots there.

### U.S. Aid 'Doubled'

LD131629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Reactionaries Being Supported"]

[Text] Mexico, 9 Feb--The Salvadoran people, who are seeking freedom and democracy, are currently opposing not only the criminal local oligarchy and fascist military leadership but also the continually growing interference by American imperialism, Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador said in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

In the first 2 weeks since the accession to power of the new Republican administration, he said, U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran repressive regime has doubled and has exceeded $10 billion.

At the international level the Revolutionary Democratic forces of El Salvador rely on the strengthening solidarity and support of the peoples of the whole world. Despite pressure and economic and political blackmail by the United States, the Governments of Canada, Mexico, Sweden, Ecuador and many other countries have denounced U.S. interventionist plans in El Salvador.

We know, the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front said, of the powerful movement of solidarity with the people of El Salvador within the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which uphold the peoples' right to self-determination, national independence and sovereignty. Clear proof of the worldwide support for our people's struggle was the adoption by the overwhelming majority of UN member countries of a resolution on the violation of human rights in El Salvador, which the United States voted against, proving itself to be in league with the bloodiest and most terrorist regime.

The most recent events in El Salvador, G. Ungo noted in conclusion proved that the correlation of forces is changing in favor of the national liberation revolutionary movement.

## PANAMANIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY PROTESTS U.S. EXERCISES

LD152148 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Panama, 15 Feb, TASS--The People's Party of Panama (Partido Popular Panameno-PPP) made a protest against the planned U.S. military exercises in the so-called Panama Canal Zone.

A statement of the party circulated here says that the decision to hold on February 18-25 military exercises codenamed "Black Hawk" was adopted by the Pentagon without the consent of the Panamanian authorities and is a gross violation of the treaties on the Panama Canal. These exercises mean another attempt of the United States to intimidate the peoples of Central America that are waging the struggle against the reactionary dictatorial regimes.

## ZAMYATIN OPENS CPSU CONGRESS PRESS CENTER

LD170937 Moscow TASS in English 0917 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb,TASS--The press centre of the 26th CPSU Congress opened here today. Soviet and foreign correspondents, who will cover the proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress opening on Monday, February 23rd, gathered at the press centre premises in Zubakoskiy Boulevard.

Leonid Zamyatin, the head of the press centre, announced that press conferences on the proceedings of the congress, get-togethers with its delegates and foreign guests, statements by Soviet scientists, figures prominent in literature and arts, and cosmonauts would take place there daily.

The press centre is fitted out with all the necessary equipment for prompt transmission of the news and photos about the supreme forum of Soviet communists.

According to preliminary data, some 800 Soviet and foreign correspondents, representing news agencies, papers and magazines, radio and television have been accredited for coverage of the congress proceedings.

## RESOLUTION ON COMMEMORATING KOSYGIN ADOPTED

LD121645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On Perpetuating the Memory of A.N. Kosygin"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution on the perpetuation of the memory of twice Hero of Socialist Labor A.N. Kosygin, eminent figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

It has been decided to bestow the name of A.N. Kosygin on Volgogradskaya Oblast's Kamyshinskiy cotton combine, the Moscow Order of the Labor Red Banner Textile Institute and the Arkhangelskaya middle school (in Moskovskaya Oblast's Krasnogorskiy Rayon) and also to erect memorial plaques in A.N. Kosygin's memory at Leningrad's Oktyabrskaya spinning and weaving factory of which he was director, Leningrad's S.M. Kirov Textile and Light Industry Institute, where A.N. Kosygin studied, and at apartment block No 3 Granovskaya Street in Moscow, where he lived.

In addition, the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms have been instructed to decide respectively the question of naming one of the new streets in Moscow and in Leningrad for A.N. Kosygin and the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet has been instructed to name a maritime transport vessel for A.N. Kosygin.

## CPSU OFFICIAL'S DEATH ANNOUNCED, OBITUARY SIGNED

LD161428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers announce with deep sorrow that on 15 February Ivan Dmitriyevich Serbin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department, died in the 71st year of his life after a serious illness.

The obituary is signed by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. It was noted that Ivan Dmitriyevich Serbin was a good party worker and a good organizer. He was noted for his lofty principled approach to party affairs and exactingness, made a great contribution to the development of industry, gave much attention to the solution of the tasks in creating space technology and the mastering of space. The obituary says: May the memory of the life of Ivan Dmitriyevich Serbin, a loyal son of the CPSU, who devoted all his life to service of the homeland, remain forever in our hearts.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ESTONIAN CP CONGRESS

### 29 January Session

LD121239 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Congress Diary"]

[Text] The 18th Estonian CP Congress continued its work 29 January. At the morning session there was a debate on the reports of the Estonian CP Central Committee and the Estonian CP Auditing Commission.

In their speeches the delegates spoke about the great organizational and political work of party organizations during the period under review, self-critically analyzed the shortcomings which still exist and made suggestions aimed at further improving party work and developing the republic's national economy and culture.

Speaking in the debate were Hero of Socialist Labor S. Petrova, spinner at the V.I. Lenin Krengolmskaya Manufaktura Combine; V. Roosmaa, first secretary of Paydeskiy Raykom; L. Lentsman, chairman of the Estonian SSR Trade Union Council; Ye. Filatov, first secretary of Kokhtla-Yarve Gorkom; Kh. Toomiste, director of the Laatre Sovkhoz in Valgaskiy Rayon; D. Visnapuu, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee; Kh. Ulvik, secretary of the Primary Party Organization of the Norma Production Association; P. Kuusberg, chairman of the Estonian SSR Writers Union Board; M. Leosk, first secretary of Pylvaskiy Raykom; A. Koop, rector of Tartu State University; F. Shalavin, general director of the Estremrybflot Production Association; I. Lott, Estonian minister of culture; E. Uuskyula, tractor driver on the Lustivere Kolkhoz in Yygevaskiy Rayon; R. Penu, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and E. Peek, first secretary of Khaapsaluskiy Raykom.

The congress delegates warmly greeted the speech by Ya. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department.

The concluding speech was delivered by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

The congress acknowledged as satisfactory the work of the Estonian CP Central Committee during the period under review. The report of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission was approved.

Servicemen of Tallin Garrison greeted the congress.

After an interval the congress began considering the third item on the agenda: "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft 'The Basic Guidlines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990' for the 26th party congress." The report was delivered by V. Klauson, chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

Participating in the debate on this question were E. Cherevashko, first secretary of Narva Gorkom; Yu. Kraft, minister of light industry; B. Tamm, rector of Tallin Polytechnical Institute; E. Kroon, team leader at the KHM Pegelman electrical engineering plant; and Kh. Veldi, chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

Greetings telegrams were sent to the congress from the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress, the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Karelskiy Obkom and the MSZMP's Szolnok Regional Committee. Greetings and labor reports continue to be received from party, soviet, trade union and economic organs, collectives of enterprises, farms, construction projects, scientific establishments and educational institutions and the republic's working people.

The 18th Estonian CP Congress will continue its work on 30 January.

## 30 January Closing

LD121241 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Congress Diary"]

[Text] The debate continued at the 18th Estonian CP Congress on 30 January on the third item on the agenda--"On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th Party Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The delegates who spoke in the debate emphasized that the results achieved in the republic in the 10th 5-Year Plan are a good basis for fulfilling the great new tasks outlined by the party.

Speaking in the debate were R. Elvak, first secretary of Vilyandiskiy Raykom; V. Chernyshev, Estonian SSR minister of timber and wood processing industry; A. Norak, chairman of Tallin Gorispolkom; Kh. Rayk, director of Tartu's Fifth Secondary School; I. Torn, chairman of the Estonian SSR Artists Union Board; P. Palu, Estonian SSR minister of construction; and V. Mumme, worker at the Tallin dairy products combine.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the Estonian CP Central Committee report and the resolution "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th Party Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and for the Period Through 1990.'"

Then the congress began electing the Estonian CP's central organs and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress elected the new Estonian CP Central Committee consisting of 131 members of the Central Committee and 67 candidate members of the Central Committee, and Auditing Commission consisting of 37 people, and 32 delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

A greetings letter addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was adopted with great enthusiasm.

K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, delivered the concluding speech at the close of the 18th Estonian CP Congress.

The agenda was completed. The 18th Estonian CP Congress was declared closed. The delegates and guests sang the party anthem "the Internationale."

## Postcongress Plenum Held

LD121315 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[ETA report: "Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The first Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum elected by the 18th Estonian Congress was held 30 January.

The plenum elected Comrade K.G. Vayno first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee. Comrade K.V. Lebedev was elected second secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and Comrades V.A. Kyao, R.E. Ristlaan and A.-B.I. Upsi were elected secretaries of the Estonian CP Central Committee.

Comrades K.G. Vayno, V.I. Klauson, I.G. Kebin, V.A. Kyao, K.V. Lebedev, L.N. Lentsman, O.O. Merimaa, R.E. Ristlaan, A.F. Ryuytel, A.-B.I. Upsi and N.O. Yuganson were elected members of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau.

Comrades D.P. Visnapuu, A.P. Pork, I.Kh. Toome and L.D. Shishov were elected candidate members of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The Estonian CP Central Committee plenum confirmed the following department chiefs: Comrade L.D. Shishov of the Organizational Party Work Department; Comrade A.O. Soydla of the Agitprop Department; Comrade A.I. Aben of the Science and Educational Institutions Department; Comrade O.-K.Ya. Utt of the Culture Department; Comrade A.V. Zamakhin of the Industry Department; Comrade V.L. Ilves of the Transportation and Communications Department; Comrade A.A. Peebo of the Light and Food Industry Department; Comrade L.A. Ananich of the Construction and Municipal Services Department; Comrade I.Kh. Kallas of the Agricultural Department; Comrade R.-R.R. Merisalu of the Trade and Consumer Services Department; Comrade P.N. Vasikov of the Administrative Organs Department; Comrade E.A. Saya of the Foreign Relations Department; Comrade V.Yu. Renzer of the General Department. Comrade V. Koort was confirmed as administrator of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and Comrade A.Ya, Kello as chairman of the Estonian CP Central Committee Party Commission.

The Estonian CP Central Committee Plenum confirmed Comrade Kh.Kh Toming as editor of the newspaper RAKHVA KHYAEL, Comrade G.F. Turonok as editor of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, Comrade K.I. Tammistu as chief editor of the journal KOMMUNIST ESTONII and Comrade V.E. Lillemyae as editor of the journal KYUZIMUZED YA VASTUZED.

Comrade Ya.I. Kabkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department, and N.A. Mitkin, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum.

Session of Estonian CP Auditing Commission

A session of the Estonian CP Auditing Commission elected by the 18th Estonian CP Congress was held 30 January.

Comrade G.K. Kimask was elected chairman of this commission.

## LATVIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE POSTCONGRESS PLENUM

LD121515 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Latvian CP Central Committee elected at the 23d Latvian CP Congress was held on 30 January.

The plenum elected A.E. Voss first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. V.I. Dmitriyev was elected second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap and V.A. Chemm were elected secretaries of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The following were elected members of the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau: A.E. Voss, I.A. Anderson, E.Ya. Aushkap, Ya.Ya. Vagris, R.O. Verro, V.I. Dmitriyev, A.E. Ikauniyeks, S.I. Postnikov, Yu.Ya. Ruben, P.Ya. Strautmanis and V.A. Chemm.

A.K. Zitmanis, E.M. Ozols and B.K. Pugo were elected candidate members of the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum ratified the following: B.A. Tretyakov as chief of the Latvian CP Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; L.E. Freyberg as chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department; V.S. Klibik as chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department; A.Ya. Goris as chief of the Culture Department; V.D. Laukman as chief of the Foreign Relations Department; V.G. Markot as chief of the Industry Department; A.O. Eglit as chief of the Light and Food Industries Department; V.I. Sedykh as chief of the Transportation and Communications Department; Yu.N. Yura as chief of the Construction and Municipal Services Department; Kh. Ya. Nagla as chief of the Agriculture Department; V. Ya. Sprude as chief of the Trade and Consumer Services Department; S.I. Anisimov as chief of the Administrative Organs Department; and A.Ya. Laudom as chief of the general department. A.A. Zile was confirmed as Latvian CP Central Committee administrator of affairs. P.A. Rybalchenko was confirmed as chairman of the Latvian CP Central Committee Party Commission.

The plenum confirmed Ya. P. Britans as editor of the newspaper TSINYA; N.P. Salevyev as editor of SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA; and Kh. V. Priyeditis as chief editor of KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVII.

The following took part in the plenum's work; Yu. I. Kandalov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee Department; V.N. Konovalov, chief of a sector within the CPSU Central Committee; and V.P. Ruben, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

## UKRAINIAN CP CONGRESS CONTINUES PROCEEDINGS

### 11 February Session

AU121025 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 12 Feb 81

["Announcement on the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress"]

[Text] On 11 February, the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress continued its proceedings in the Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev. At the morning session, the following comrades participated in the discussion on the reports by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission: Mysnichenko, Kharkovskiy Obkom first secretary; Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and director of the Paton Electric Welding Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; Kirichenko, Odesskiy Obkom first secretary; Rudaya, Rossiya Kolkhoz deputy chairman and party committee secretary, Novo-Ukrainskiy Rayon, Kirovogradskaya Oblast; Kulikov, Ukrainian minister of ferrous metallurgy; Gordiyenko, Dneprodzerzhinskiy Gorkom first secretary, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast; Guzenko, weaver at the Voskhod cotton textile association in Chernovtsy; Taratuta, Vinnitskiy Obkom first secretary; Sologub, Ukrainian Trade Unions Council chairman; Shchepetilnikov, Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction; Girenko, Khersonskiy Obkom first secretary; Shevchuk, party committee secretary and chief of the history of the CPSU Department at the Humanities Department of the Shevchenko State University in Kiev; Martynenko, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs; Gerasimov, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Kiev Military District; Kavun, Zhitomirskiy Obkom first secretary; and Zagrebelnyy, first secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union's Board.

The congress delegates were greeted by representatives of the republic's youths and Young Pioneers. To applause from the audience, the Komsomols and young Leninists, on behalf of the younger generation, presented to the supreme forum of the Ukrainian communists reports on their accomplishments.

The discussion on the reports by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission continued at the afternoon session. The following comrades took the floor: Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry; Makarenko, Krymskiy Obkom first secretary; Korniyenko, Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee first secretary; Skoblikov, chairman of the Kiev organization of the Ukrainian Painters Union's Board; Skiba, Ivano-Frankovskiy Obkom first secretary; Ivanishchenko, Radyanska Jkraina Kolkhoz chairman in Chernobayevskiy Rayon, Charkasskaya Oblast; Musiyenko, director of the Kiev secondary school No 39; Khorunzhiy, Ukrainian minister of agriculture; Yurchishin, milking machine operator at the Druzhba Kolkhoz, Zaleshchikskiy Rayon, Ternopolskaya Oblast; Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet; and Veslyayev, party committee secretary at the Ordzhonikidze tractor plant in Kharkov.

The decision was adopted to end the discussion on the reports by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission. A concluding speech was delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian CP Central Committee first secretary.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the report by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, fully and entirely approving the organizational and political work performed by the Ukrainian CP Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian CP Congresses.

The report by the Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission was unanimously approved. Today, the congress is continuing its proceedings.

## Congress Ends

AU131455 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 13 Feb 81

["Announcement on the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress"]

[Text] On 12 February, the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress continued its proceedings in the Ukraina Culture Palace in Kiev. At the morning session, the congress took up the third item on the agenda, the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." A report on the item was delivered by Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

The following comrades participated in the discussion: Morgun, Poltavskiy Obkom first secretary; Bezklubenko, Ukrainian minister of culture; Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman; Tsybulko, Kievskiy Obkom first secretary; and Zakharchuk, brigade leader in the Novovolynsk Mine No 1 within the West Ukrainian Coal Mining Association, Volymskaya Oblast.

The discussion on the third item continued at the afternoon session. The following comrades took the floor: Grintsov, Sumskiy Obkom first secretary; Makukhin, Ukrainian minister of power and electrification; Panasenko, Rovenskiy Obkom first secretary; (Pesha), comprehensive brigade leader at the 22d Party Congress Kolkhoz in Mukachevskiy Rayon, Zakarpatskaya Oblast; Umanets, Chernigovskiy Obkom first secretary; Alimov, Dnepr railroad chief; and Lisovoy, Khmelnitskiy Obkom first secretary.

The decision was adopted to close discussion on the third item on the agenda.

The 26th Ukrainian CP Congress, voicing the will of the republic's communists and all working people, adopted the decision unanimously approving the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

Comrade (Girenko) delivered a report on behalf of the congress secretariat. He reported that the congress received numerous labor reports, letters and congratulatory cables, and told about the examination of applications and appeals.

The congress passed on to the fourth item on the agenda--the election of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission. The delegates listened to a report by Kirvoruchko, chairman of the Vote-Counting [lichylna] Commission, about the results of the election of the central organs of the Ukrainian CP.

With prolonged applause, the congress delegates welcomed the announcement about the unanimous election of Ukrainian CP Central Committee members and candidate members, and Ukrainian CP Auditing Commission members.

A plenum of the newly elected central committee and a session of the Audition Commission of the Ukrainian CP were held. Comrade Shcherbitskiy announced that the plenum elected the Ukrainian CP Central Committee Politburo of 11 members and 6 candidate members, and the Central Committee Secretariat of 6 members.

With great enthusiasm, the delegates to the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress adopted a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, a member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, delivered a concluding speech that was repeatedly interrupted with stormy, prolonged applause. Comrade Shcherbitskiy proclaimed the 26th Ukrainian CP Congress closed. The delegates sang the party anthem--the Internationale.

## UZBEK CP CONGRESS OPENS IN TASHKENT 3 FEBRUARY

LD131039 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 20th Uzbekistan CP Congress"]

[Text] The 20th Uzbek CP Congress began its work on 3 February 1981 in the V.I. Lenin Palace of Friendship of the USSR Peoples in Tashkent. The congress delegates include party veterans and those who are worthily continuing their cause today, industrial and agricultural production innovators, scientific and cultural figures, workers of party, soviet and public organizations and representatives of the Soviet Army.

The 20th Uzbek CP Congress was opened on behalf of the Uzbek CP Central Committee by Comrade Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

The congress presidium was elected unanimously.

With great enthusiasm the delegates elected on honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The congress working organs were elected: the secretariat, drafting commission and credentials commission.

The congress agenda was approved:

1. Report of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

2. Report of the Uzbek CP Auditing Commission.

3. On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4. Election of the Uzbek CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee report was delivered by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

Sh. R. Rashidov's report was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause.

The auditing commission's report was heard, delivered by Comrade Dh. Yakubov, its chairman.

The following comrades spoke in the debate: M. M. Musakhanov, first secretary of Tashkentskiy Obkom; K. Kamalov, first secretary of Karakalpaskiy Obkom: B.R. Rakhimov, first secretary of Samarkandskiy Obkom; V.G. Mushkarev, general director of Tashkent electronic equipment plant; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Surkhandarinskiy Obkom; S. Muydinova, sewing machinist at the Andizhan knitwear factory; Yu. P. Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District; D.A. Zazulin, stonemasons team leader for the Uzbekshakhtostroy Trust; R.G. Gaipov, first secretary of Kashkadarinskiy Obkom; A.A. Urkinbayev, Uzbek SSR minister of agriculture; A.S. Sadykov, president of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences; A.I. Ch[illegible]aya, milking machine operator at the Krasnyy Vodopad experimental base; B. Kurbanov, director of Khodzheyliyskiy Rayon's Tashkent Sovkhoz; M.Kl. Khudaybergenov, first secretary of Khorezmskiy Obkom; I.Kh. Dzhurabekov, Uzbek SSR minister of reclamation and water resources; U.U. Umarov, first secretary of Tashkent Gorkom; and F. Kamalbayeva, weaver at Margilan's "Atlas" ["Avrovyy"] fabrics production association.

The congress heard and approved the credentials commission report delivered by Comrade V.V. Okunskiy, its chairman.

The 20th Uzbek CP Congress has received greetings, messages, congratulations and labor reports from party, soviet, trade union and economic organs, collectives of industrial enterprises, construction projects, scientific establishments and educational institutions, creative and public organizations, communists, Komsomol members and young people, servicemen and the republic's working people.

The following comrades are participating in the work of the congress: P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.I. Smirnov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; V.I. Boldin, executive of PRAVDA; M.M. Zamyatin, first deputy chief editor of SELSKAYA ZHIZN; and Ye. I. Popov, responsible secretary and member of the Editorial Board of IZVESTIYA.

The congress is continuing its work.

## 5 FEBRUARY PROCEEDINGS AT KAZAKH CP CONGRESS

LD121623 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] The 15th Kazakh CP Congress continued its work in the V.I. Lenin Palace on 5 February. The congress discussed the report of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the report of the Kazakh CP Auditing Commission.

At the morning session, the following spoke in the debates: Comrades V.A. Liventsov, first secretary of Aktyubinskiy Obkom; Ye. N. Auyelbekov, first secretary of Turgayskiy Obkom; V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom; V.A. Dityuk, team leader of a field tractor team on the Kolutonskiy Sovkhoz in Tselinogradskaya Oblast; T. Umirbekov, senior herdsman on the Bakanasskiy Sovkhoz in Semipalatinskaya Oblast; D.T. Yazov, commander of the Central Asian Military District; B.V. Isayev, first secretary of Pavlodarskiy Obkom; Kh. Sh. Bekturganov, first secretary of Dzhambulskiy Obkom; M.B. Iksanov, first secretary of Uralskiy Obkom; L.A. Gudoshnikova, operator at the Guryev 50th Anniversary of the October Revolution Chemicals Plant; K.S. Losev, first secretary of Dzhezkazganskiy Obkom; and S. Mukashev, first secretary of Mangyshlakskiy Obkom.

The discussion of the Kazakh CP Central Committee report and the Kazakh CP Auditing Commission report continued at the evening session. Taking part in the debates were: Comrades M.G. Yermolayev, director of the Uritskiy Sovkhoz and Technical School in Kustanayskaya Oblast; M. Akbiyev, director of the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine; G.A. Pivovarov, first secretary of Kuybyshevskiy Raykom in Kokchetavskaya Oblast; T. Yeleusinov, rice grower on the Aksu Sovkhoz in Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblast; M.N. Kireyev, party committee secretary at the Ust-Kamenogorsko V.I. Lenin Lead and Zinc Combine; N.I. Kizilova, teacher at the Lenin secondary school in Sarkandskiy Rayon, Taldy-Kurganskaya Oblast; D. Muldagaliyev, first secretary of the Kazakh Writers' Union Board; M.G. Motoriko, Kazakh SSR minister of agriculture; A.V. Lomov, Kazakh SSR minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises; T. Ashimbayev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council; R.G. Muldabayeva, operator at the Zhetybayneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration in Mangyshlakskaya Oblast; K. Sultanov, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Komsomol Central Committee, and Ye. Buranbayev, chief of the Alma-Ata Railroad Administration.

The speakers warmly approved and fully and wholly supported the party's domestic and foreign policy and the purposeful, fruitful activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. They assessed highly Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's tremendous personal contribution to the elaboration and implementation of the CPSU's general line, to strengthening the economic and defense might of the country and the entire socialist community and to strengthening peace between peoples. They comprehensively analyzed the republic party organization's organizational and political activity and spoke with great interest of concrete ways of resolving current tasks of economic and social development. The delegates declared the firm determination of the communists and all working people in the republic to succeessfully implement the decisions of the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress and to fulfill the plans of the 11th 5-Year Plan period for the sake of the further prosperity of the great socialist motherland.

A winding up speech was delivered by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the congress delegates.

The congress unanimously declared the Kazakh CP Central Committee's practical activity to be satisfactory.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the Kazakh CP Central Committee report.

The Kazakh CP Auditing Commission's report was approved.

The congress delegates received warmly the greetings to the 15th Kazakh CP Congress from the Armenian CP Central Committee, the Kirgiz CP Central Committee and other party committees, labor collectives and production frontrunners.

The 15th Kazakh CP Congress greeted students at vocational and technical schools and servicemen of the Alma-Ata garrison.

The 15th Kazakh CP Congress continues.

## BELORUSSIAN CONGRESS ENDS; POSTCONGRESS PLENUM HELD

### Congress Closes

LD131125 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 6

[Belta "Congress Diary"]

[Text] The 29th Belorussian CP Congress continued its work in Minsk on 29 January. The morning session was chaired by N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The delegates adopted a resolution on the Belorussian CP Central Committee report.

Discussion continued of the report "On the CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress. 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990.'" The following spoke in the debates: Comrades V.Ye. Konovalov, first secretary of Mogilev Gorkom; A.L. Grib, Belorussian SSR minister of consumer services; N.A. Sukhiy, chairman of the Minskiy Oblispolkom; N.I. Afanasyev, general director of the Belorussian Gomselmash Production Association For Fodder Harvesting Machines; Hero of Socialist Labor V.K. Starovoytov, chairman of the K.P. Orlovskiy Rassvet Kolkhoz in Kirovskiy Rayon; I.A. Shibeko, chairman of the Vitebskiy Oblispolkom; and L.N. Shchennikov, chief of the Brest section of the Belorussian railroad.

V.F. Mitskevich, member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau and first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, who was in the chair, reported that 21 people had registered to speak in the debates on the third item on the agenda and 14 had spoken. Motions that the debate be ended were put to the presidium. The discussion of the report "On the CPSU Central Committee's Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990,'" ended.

The Congress unanimously adopted a resolution on Comrade A.N. Aksenov's report.

The congress sent greetings to the Lithuanian and Latvian CP Congresses, which have opened.

Greetings telegrams and labor reports from collectives of industrial enterprises, construction sites, transportation kolkhozes, sovkhozes and educational institutions to the 29th Belorussian CP Congress were read out.

The congress elected the members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee and members of the Belorussian CP Auditing Commission.

With great enthusiasm, the delegates sent a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

A speech was delivered to close the congress by T.Ya. Kiselev, a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The 29th Belorussian CP Congress was declared closed. The delegates and guests sang the party anthem, the "Internationale," with great gusto.

### Postcongress Plenum Meets

LD131135 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Belorussian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Belorussian CP Central Committee elected by the 29th Belorussian CP Congress was held on 29 January.

Comrade T.Ya. Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was elected first secretary and Bureau member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Comrade V.I. Brovikov was elected second secretary and Bureau member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, and Comrades N.I. Dementey, A.T. Kuzmin, Yu.B. Kolokolov and L.S. Firsanov were elected secretaries and Bureau members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected the following members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau; Comrades A.N. Aksenov, V.G. Baluyev, V.A. Gvozdev, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, M.K. Lagir, V.A. Mikulich, V.F. Mitskevich, N.N. Polozov, I.Ye. Polyakov and I.F. Yakushev.

Comrades V.Ye. Lobanok, N.L. Snezhkova and V.P. Shaplyko were elected candidate members of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following as chiefs of Belorussian CP Central Committee departments: organizational party work--I.F. Yakushev; propaganda and agitation--S.Ye. Pavlov; science and educational institutions--Yu.P. Smirnov; culture--I.I. Antonovich; heavy industry--V.D. Bysenko; machine building--V.I. Kritskiy; chemical industry--A.V. Bedenko; light and food industry--V.K. Lesun; construction and municipal services--Yu.B. Kolokolov; agriculture--A.S. Kamay; agricultural machine building--A.B. Zuyev; transportation and communications--I.V. Filatchenkov; trade and consumer services--L.L. Lappo; planning and finance organs--G.N. Vecherko; administration organs--P.S. Adamovich; foreign relations--S.A. Bronnikov; general department--V.YA. Kryukov; Belorussian CP Central Committee Administrator of Affairs--V.I. Liventsev.

I.M. But-Gusaim was elected chairman of the Belorussian CP Central Committee Party Commission.

The plenum confirmed the following as newspaper editors: ZVYAZDA--A.A. Tolstiki SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA--A.K. Zinin; SELSKAYA GAZETA--A.D. Kolos; the journal KOMMUNIST BELORUSSII--G.V. Buday.

## AZERBAIJAN CP POSTCONGRESS PLENUM HELD 30 JAN

LD121029 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The first plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee elected by the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress was held on 30 January.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

G.A. Aliyev was elected first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

Yu.N. Pugachev was elected second secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

K.M. Bagirov, I.A. Mamedov, G.A. Gasanov and F.E. Musayev were elected Central Committee secretaries.

The following were elected members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau: G.A. Aliyev, K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev. Yu.N. Pugachev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev. K.A. Khalilov and Z.M. Yusif-Zade.

The following were elected candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau: B.S. Kevorkov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, D.M. Muslim-Zade, K.N. Ragimov, L. Kh. Rasulova and G.Sh. Efendiyev.

The following were confirmed as department chiefs of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee: organizational party work--R.E. Mekhtiyev; propaganda and agitation--A.F. Dashdamirov; science and educational institutions--G.I. Isayev; culture--V.M. Gulizade; foreign relations--R.A. Abutalybov; the chemical and oil industry--F.A. Aliyev; transportation and communications--A.I. Mamedov; for construction and municipal services--F.E. Musayev; agriculture--Z.G. Abdullayev; water resources and rural construction--Z.P. Musayev; trade, planning and finance organs--M.A. Nazarov; and administrative organs--S.M. Guseynov.

I.N. Askerov was confirmed as chairman of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Party Commission, Ya.M. Kirsanov was confirmed as chief of the Central Committee General Department and B.A. Mirzadzhanov was confirmed as administrator of Central Committee affairs.

The plenum confirmed the following as newspaper editors: KOMMUNIST--R.I. Makhmudov; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY--M.A. Okulov; KOMMUNIST (in Armenian)--G.M. Babayan; VYSHKA--G.G. Glushkov; and SOVIET KENDI--N.N. Zeynalov.

## ALIYEV PARTICIPATES IN UNIFIED POLITICAL DAY

LD140007 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] A unified political day took place in Azerbaijan today. The attention of its participants was focused on preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the recent congress of the republic's Communist Party. At enterprises, building sites, kolkhoz and sovkhoz there were meetings with congress delegates and a businesslike discussion of the tasks posed for communists and all the working people.

Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the measures arranged for the unified political day.

## REPORT ON AZERBAIJAN SUPREME COURT PLENUM

LD161611 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 6 Feb 81 p 4

[AZERINFORM report: "Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the republic's Supreme Court has been held, under the chairmanship of I.I. Ismailov. After discussing the report of G.G. Talybov, deputy chairman of the Supreme Court, on the work of the court collegium for criminal cases in 1980, the plenum noted that in the past year the collegium has done some work to step up the struggle against crime, strengthen legality, improve the quality and effectiveness of justice and the standard of judicial activity and ensure the correct application of the law in examining criminal cases. The practical assistance given by members of the collegium to judges has become more effective, as a result of which there was an increase in the number of judges operating with none of their sentences being quashed.

At the same time there are still errors and omissions in the activity of the court collegium for criminal cases. In the examination of cases in the first instance, the collegium does not always establish comprehensively and fully the factual circumstances, and there are instances of collegium sentences being quashed and changed because of the incorrect determination of the actions of the accused and the imposition of penalties not allowed by law. The court collegium has not secured a situation where errors permitted by lower courts are rectified when the case goes to appeal, and as a result some of the collegium's decisions are subject to quashing or amending.

After hearing a report on the work of the court collegium for civil cases, the plenum noted that it has done some work in examining appeals and protests and giving assistance to the republic's courts in the correct application of civil legislation and in preventing civil law violations. The court collegium's activity promoted the correct, uniform application of existing legislation by the courts, the strengthening of socialist legality in the sphere of civil law relations and the strengthening of the safeguarding and defense of the rights and interests of citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

At the same time there are shortcomings in the court collegium's work. In examining specific cases it has permitted individual errors and has not reacted on all the necessary occasions to instances of violations of the law by means of interlocutory orders. The plenum examined materials on the fulfillment by the republic's courts of the resolutions of the USSR Supreme Court plenum on the question of combating overstated returns and other distortions in reporting on plan fulfillment. The general conclusion from practice, it was noted at the session, indicates that the republic's courts in the main ensure the timely, high quality examination of cases in this category.

At the same time it was noted that not all the courts have drawn the necessary conclusions from the law's requirements on the need to step up the struggle against instances of deceiving the state, that the necessary measures to expose all persons guilty of window dressing are not always applied in examining specific cases, and that errors are permitted in determining penalties and applying them to the particular individual. There are substantial shortcomings in court practice in the reparation of material damage caused by overreporting and other distortions in reporting on plan fulfillment.

The plenum introduced amendments to a number of republic Supreme Court plenum resolutions. Protests on specific civil and criminal cases were examined.

Taking part in the plenum's work were A.T. Zamanov, Azerbaijan SSR prosecutor, members of the Scientific Consultative Council and chairmen of the Baku's courts.

## ZARYA VOSTOKA REPORTS ON GEORGIAN COURT PROBLEMS

LD130845 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 February front-pages a 1,800-word GRUZINFORM report under the rubric "At The Georgian CP Central Committee" entitled: "Increasing the Educational Influence of Judicial Proceedings" on shortcomings in the Georgian SSR's judicial organs discussed at the Georgian CP Central Committee. The report points out the failure of the republic's judicial organs to "take all the necessary steps to ensure that every trial has the maximum educational and preventive influence" and goes on to list specific shortcomings--including "superficial examination of cases by judges," "faulty sentencing and sentencing which does not even conform with the requirements of the law," "unwarranted leniency on some judges' part" and poor investigative work prior to trial--and to outline instructions given to various organs in the republic with a view to remedying the shortcomings and "creating a healthy moral climate."

## JOURNAL EXAMINES RELATIONS BETWEEN UNIONS, PARTY

LD161230 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1235 GMT 16 Feb 81

["On Relations Between the Party and Trade Unions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb (TASS)--Preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress demonstrate with new vigor the inviolable unity between the party and the people. The mass organizations of the working people--the trade unions--are actively participating in communist construction in close unity with the party and under its tested leadership, writes Vasily Prokhorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the AUCCTU. In the journal of the CPSU Central Committee POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE (POLITICAL SELF-EDUCATION) Prokhorov contributes an article devoted to relations between the party and the trade unions.

The article notes that the theory of the "neutrality" of trade unions and their "freedom" from party leadership, advanced in the past and in the present by anticommunists and revisionists, is aimed at impeding the development of socialist consciousness of the working class and all working people, making it more difficult for them to understand their tasks. After all, it is precisely the Marxist party that is the most consistent and faithful spokesman for the vital interests of the popular masses; it is precisely the party that helps them become aware of these interests and is capable of leading the struggle for their implementation.

The article stresses that in its relations with the trade unions, the CPSU keeps strictly to the principles to which Lenin gave a profound basis. "It implements, first and foremost, an ideological and political leadership over the professional organizations of the workers. This is expressed in the fact that the ideology of the party--Marxism-Leninism--serves as an ideological banner for the Soviet trade unions, and the political line of the party determines the political line of the trade unions too. The directives of the party on questions of the all-round development of socialist democracy are implemented in the further deepening of trade union democracy. The party does not replace the trade unions; does not allow itself petty custody [ne dopuskayet mekochnoy opeki] of them; does not mix its function as the highest form of social and political organization of the workers, as the vanguard of the working class and the whole people, with the functions of the trade unions as a mass, nonparty, public organization. It helps the trade unions to correctly determine the tasks at every stage of the construction of socialism and communism, develops their initiative, and their activity in realizing their rights and powers."

The author points out that the methods of party leadership over the trade unions has nothing in common with orders, dispositions [rasporyzzheniye] or commands.

"Without interfering with trade union decisions on matters relating to their rightful status in the Soviet political system, the party influences the trade unions with the force of its own example, its political and moral authority, methods of persuasion, explanation, and education, the article says. It exerts its influence on the trade unions through communists who are members of the trade unions and who play a leading role in them, and through those party groups active in trade union organizations and whose tasks include carrying out party policy among nonparty members, strengthening party and state discipline, the struggle against bureaucracy, and ensuring the fulfillment of party and soviet directives." In turn, trade union representatives are elected to the staff of party organs--both local and central--and take a direct part in working out and implementing the policy of the party."

On the subject of the massed attacks of ideological enemies on the trade unions of socialist countries, the author of the article stresses that "Marxist-Leninists have given and will continue to give a decisive rebuff to any attempt to oppose the trade unions to the party of the working class or the socialist state, and to turn them into a kind of opposition political organization."

## CRITICISM OF CENTRALIZED MANAGEMENT REJECTED

LD161618 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Centralisation of Management in the USSR and Its Critics"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Feb, TASS--TASS economic commentator Professor Gennadiy Khromushin writes:

Following the publication of the CPSU Central Committee's draft "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and the Period To 1990" anti-Soviet propaganda has been full of inventions about an alleged inability of the Soviet Union to achieve success in the economic competition of the two systems. As one of "arguments" Western propaganda mentions alleged negative consequences of "super-rigid" centralisation of economic management in the Soviet Union.

It should be noted that reasoning of this kind testifies firstly to a change of attitude in the West to centralised management in general. Some time ago the idea of such economic management and its core, planning, was rejected in principle.

Secondly, bourgeois critics single out, quite wrongly, only centralism of Soviet management while fully ignoring its characteristic democratism. Of course, centralised management is governed by directives, but this precisely ensures its effectiveness and precludes manifestations of departmentalism, parochialism and a tendency to counterpose personal interests to those of society.

Planned management in the Soviet Union is being constantly improved. Thus, the range of questions lying within the competence of central bodies is being narrowed. Their efforts are concentrated on the more important national economic problems. On the other hand everything is being done for current problems to be decided on the spot by drawing on the initiative of workers, labour collectives and business executives.

A correct combination of centralisation and democratic principles open before the Soviet national economy possibilities for intensive development. Thus, it is thanks largely to this advantage of the system that the Soviet Union doubles on the average its industrial production every ten years, retains first place in the world in the output of more than 50 major types of products and keeps leading positions in the key fields of science and technology.

Thus the experience gained in the centralised management and planning of a highly developed economy creates for the socialist economy more favourable opportunities in the competition of the two systems.

In working out its social and economic strategy the CPSU takes into consideration the fact that in the eighties capitalism will continue to have at its disposal powerful production and financial apparatuses, the experience of management and social manoeuvring, including that drawn from the lessons of the crises of the seventies and a changing world situation. Taking this into account the Communist Party believes that the Soviet Union can move ahead in its economic competition with capitalism only by raising its planned centralised management to a still higher level.

## RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-15 FEB

LD160205 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 12 to 15 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

### 12 February

In the south of the RSFSR, the Ukraine and in Moldavia winter crops are being top-dressed. They cover 34 million hectares nationwide. (0100 GMT)

### 13 February

Today in Moscow at a meeting of the all-union operations headquarters for material and technical supply to the countryside, preparations for fieldwork were discussed. The Goskomselkhoztekhnika chairman first noted that equipment repair is proceeding somewhat better than last year. Eighty-six percent of the tractors are ready; repair of seed drills, plows and cultivators has concluded; and repair of combine harvesters is proceeding faster than last year. The heads of the machine-building industries have asked Makeyevka, Krovoy Rog and several other collectives of metallurgical enterprises to accelerate the supply of rolled metal and other products for the production of agricultural machinery and spare parts. (1900 GMT)

### 14 February

In Kurganskaya Oblast a new grain variety called Vera will be sown. It will increase yields per hectare by 3-5 quintals and can produce 70 quintals per hectare. (0200 GMT)

In Tadzhikistan sowing preparations are in progress. This year 300,000 hectares will be sown to cotton. (0900 GMT)

In southern Kazakhstan a mass force for harvesting cotton has begun to be trained. The first harvest this year will be on a new cotton area of 80,000 hectares which is being developed at the edge of the Kyzylkum Desert. (2050 GMT)

### 15 February

In Tadzhikistan cotton fieldwork is proceeding. More than 300,000 hectares are to be sown this year, including more fine-fiber strains. In Omskaya Oblast 9,000 tractors have been overhauled to date, some two-thirds of the total. (0200 GMT)

## LATE JANUARY WEATHER, CROP DEVELOPMENT REVIEWED

LD121115 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Feb 81 p 1

[Report by Agrometeorologist S. Pluchik: "Weather and Crops" under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports"]

[Text] The weather remained warm in the final third of January over most of the European territory of the USSR. Average air temperatures were 2-6 degrees higher than usual, 7-8 degrees higher in the north and northeast of the European territory of the USSR. Only in western parts of Belorussia, the Ukraine and Moldavia were they near normal.

In the south and west of Belorussia, most parts of Lithuania, Latvia and the Ukraine (excerpt western oblasts) and most of the territory of the Volga Region the snow cover was less than 10 cm thick.

But no hard frosts were reported there and minimum soil temperatures at the depth at which winter grain crops put out tillering nodes stayed within the range of minus 3 to minus 8 degrees, reaching minus 10 to minus 12 degrees in places. In the far south and the southeast of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and most of the territory of Rostovskaya Oblast fields sown to winter crops were free of snow. In these areas the soil was frozen to only a shallow depth (10-25 cm) and minimum soil temperatures at a depth of 3 cm did not fall below minus 5 degrees. Grain crops and grasses wintered normally.

In the north and northeast of the European territory of the USSR the snow cover remained deep (40-65 cm, in places more than 70 cm).

In most oblasts in the North-West and Central Regions, in the south of the Volga-Vyatka Region, in northern oblasts of the Central Chernozem Region, in several oblasts in the Volga Region, in some areas of the Estonian SSR, in parts of Mogilevskaya and Gomelskaya Oblasts and in the north of Poltavskaya Oblast the fields were still covered with a crust of ice. Although 1-4 cm thick in most places in some cases it was 6 cm or more thick. Ice crusts also formed in most parts of Chernigovskaya Oblast and in parts of Sumskaya, Cherkasskaya, Kirovogradskaya and Vinnitskaya Oblasts.

The weather remained warm in the Caucasian republics, average air temperatures were 2-5 degrees above normal. Almond trees are blossoming in southern parts of Azerbaijan and on fruit trees the buds are swelling and opening and in some places have already blossomed. In Armenia's Shamshadinskiy, Idzhevanskiy and Noyemberyanskiy Rayons cherry, plum and apricot trees have started to blossom.

Early-fruiting drupaceous trees in western Georgia are also still in the process of blossoming. Lemons and oranges have started developing much earlier than usual in the Adzharskaya ASSR.

In farming regions in Siberia and Kazakhstan's northern oblasts winter crops were under a blanket of snow generally 12-35 cm deep. Crops wintered successfully in most places.

In the Central Asian republics (with the exception of Kirgizia, where temperatures fell) the weather remained warm and the buds on fruit trees swelled, and in some places opened.

## MINISTER COMMENTS ON EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

LD161012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 15 Feb 81

[From the "Time, Events, People" program]

[Text] Preparing for Spring. "Time, Events, People" has already told you, comrades, about the progress of the preparation of agricultural equipment for fieldwork. In the last review Vasiliy Makarovich Shvydko, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, commented on the state of the machinery and tractor pool at the start of January. Approximately a month has passed since then, so how is the maintenance going now? Our correspondent put this question to Nikolay Aleksandrovich Stolbushkin, USSR deputy minister of agriculture:

[Begin Stolbushkin recording] Throughout the country by 1 February 86 percent of the tractors and more than 90 percent of the seeding machines, plows, cultivators and potato planters were ready for work, which is 1-2 percent more than at the same time in 1980. Trucks and irrigation and fodder procurement equipment were also in a high state of readiness. Equipment is being prepared at a fast rate and to good quality for fieldwork in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Ukraine SSR, Belorussian SSR and Kirgiz SSR where 96-100 percent of the sowing and cultivating machinery has been prepared.

Equipment is being prepared for the spring in an organized fashion by the initiators of socialist competition for the timely preparation to a high standard of agricultural equipment for 1981 fieldwork by farm collectives in Moldavian SSR, Altayskiy Kray and Krymskaya Oblast. Kholkhozes and sovkhozes in those regions have prepared their machinery for the spring sowing campaign. Maintenance of harvesting and fodder procurement equipment is in full swing. Maintenance of agricultural machinery is taking place at a faster rate than last year in Dzhambulskaya, Kokchetavskaya, Kustanayskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblasts in Kazakh SSR. It should be noted that, together with the preparation of cultivating and sowing equipment, this year more attention is being paid to the preparation of grain harvesting combines. Throughout the country as a whole more than 400,000 combines have already been prepared.

At the same time in individual republics, krays and oblasts the preparation of equipment for spring is lagging behind without good reason. Thus, on farms in Turkmen SSR more than 16 percent of the tractors and a considerable number of cultivators and seeding machines are still not ready for work, although farms in that republic were among the first in the country to begin fieldwork.

[Question] Nikolay Aleksandrovich, in the previous review telling listeners about the progress of maintenance work we mentioned that the preparation of heavy-duty tractors was lagging behind, how do things stand with their maintenance now?

[Answer] Of 118,000 L-700 tractors 30,500 are still not ready for work. This includes 18,400 on farms in the RSFSR, which is one-fourth of their number; 10,900 in Kazakh SSR, which is almost 28 percent. Throughout the country 18,000 T-150K tractors are still not ready for work. Preparation of these tractors is lagging behind particularly on farms in Ukrainian SSR and the RSFSR where 19-21 percent of the tractors of this type are still not ready for work.

The chief reason for the low rate of preparation of heavy-duty tractors is an unsatisfactory supply of spare parts and, in a number of cases, poor basic productivity of maintenance and repair work. Permanently behind on their supplies to agricultural consumers are the Avtodizel Association in Yaroslavl, the mechanical works of the Ministry of the Automotive Industry in Alma-Ata; and supply is poor of a number of components from the Kirovskiy works in Leningrad and certain enterprises under the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. In a number of republics the delivery of fuel and lubricants is not being handled satisfactorily and the requisite quantities of these materials have not been stockpiled on farms for the spring sowing period. The Main Administration for Transport and Supply of Petroleum and Petroleum Products must accelerate deliveries of petroleum products, particularly to the southern regions, and enterprises under the State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, together with farms must ensure that these products are delivered regularly and without fail, particularly to areas far from oil depots.

There is not such a lot of time left to the start of fieldwork in the country. In a number of republics it begins as early as the end of February and beginning of March. We therefore ask industrial enterprises supplying equipment and spares to rural consumers to dispatch all the materials and equipment allocated for the first quarter as soon as possible, as stipulated by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decision on the preparation and implementation of 1981 spring fieldwork.

## LATVIAN AUTHORITIES MUST AID PRIVATE PRODUCTION

LD131323 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing Subsidiary Plots"]

[Excerpt] Certain traditions have emerged among our republic's population in the running of subsidiary plots. With support, these plots make a noticeable contribution to the population's supply of foodstuffs.

In the last 5-year plan, for example, the population under the jurisdiction of Saldusskiy Rayon's Novadniyekskiy rural soviet sold the state nearly 5,500 tons of milk, 602 tons of meat and 600 tons of potatoes from their personal subsidiary plots. The citizens of Valmiyerskiy Rayon's Naukshenskiy rural soviet and of a number of rural soviets in Limbazhskiy, Valksiy, Liyepayskiy and other rayons sold the state much surplus produce.

There are still many shortcomings in organizing the purchase of produce from the population. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not always provide transportation for delivering produce to consumer cooperative reception centers, milk plants or meat combines. For example, a letter to the editorial board from the inhabitants of Vilyany in Rezeknenskiy Rayon points out that they are frequently unable to deliver their livestock to the meat combine on time because of a lack of transportation. The Tukums meat combine on occasions has refused to accept for processing rabbits supplied by the rayon's inhabitants.

Such inattention to an important matter cannot continue. This does not help to increase citizens' interest in raising personal plot productivity and thus runs contrary to state interests. Establishing order here meanwhile, requires neither capital investment nor large expenditure. It only requires that the due attention be shown to so important a question and that all methods be tried to support people's striving to contribute to supplying the working people with food products.

## BELORUSSIAN OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FODDER PRODUCTION

LD101145 [Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 23 January 1981 carries on page 2 a 2,000-word article entitled "Fodder Means Milk and Meat" by F. Mirochitskiy, first deputy Belorussian minister of agriculture, on measures for boosting fodder production in the Belorussian SSR and making better use of fodder to ensure a further increase in the republic's output of livestock products. Among the many measures outlined in the article are: paying more attention to the production of coarse and succulent fodder, which has been allowed to fall well behind that of fodder concentrates during recent 5-year plans; increasing yields of fodder crops by improving the structuring of the area sown to fodder crops in particular increasing the area sown to alfalfa, clovers, lupin, peas, vetch and members of the mustard family; securing a near twofold expansion in the area sown to pulse crops; increasing applications of organic and mineral fertilizer on land sown to fodder crops; making greater use of chemical crop protectants; organizing fodder crop seed production, especially pulse crops; and, on an organizational level, making fodder production a specialized and independent agricultural sector.

## SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

## LAUNCHING OF TWO COSMOS SATELLITES ANNOUNCED

### Cosmos-1244

LD130736 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS--Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1,244, was launched in the Soviet Union on Thursday.

The satellite carries scientific apparatus intended for continuation of the exploration of outer space.

The satellite's initial orbital period is 105 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface--1,024 km, the minimum distance--975 km, and orbital inclination--82.9 degrees.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally.

### Cosmos-1245

LD131540 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS--Today the Soviet Union launched a new artificial satellite of the earth Cosmos--1245. The satellite has on board research equipment to continue space research.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters: the original time of revolution--90.3 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--403 kilometers, minimal distance--208 kilometers, orbit inclination 72.9 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

## SOVIET-FRENCH SPACE PROJECT TO STUDY IONOSPHERE

LD171135 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 17 February, TASS--The equipment designed for the joint Soviet-French outer space experiment "Arcade-3" has been successfully tested here. The instruments made by experts of the two countries are to be installed on board a Soviet satellite.

The aim of the experiment is to study the complex physical phenomena in the earth's ionosphere and magnetosphere. Earlier two Soviet-French projects were implemented within the framework of the "Arcade" programme. Important scientific data has been obtained in the field of the physics of polar lights and other phenomena in the upper layers of the atmosphere.

At the same time preparations are underway for another joint research project. The spectrometre "Neige-2MP", which was manufactured by specialists of the center in Toulouse for the study of space radiation, which has also been successfully tested in Moscow, will be installed at a Soviet space station of the "Prognoz" type.

Soviet-French cooperation in outer space has its history. Since the signing of the intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in outer space exploration (1966) the USSR and France have implemented nearly 30 joint experiments. A new in principle milestone in cooperation between the two countries in the field of outer space exploration is the preparation for a joint flight of Soviet and French cosmonauts. Presently French pilots are preparing for the forthcoming launching at the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center near Moscow.

## SPIRIDONOV, SABANEYEV, PAVLOV OBITUARIES PUBLISHED

LD131455 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 February publishes on page 3 three 400-word obituaries of Pacific Fleet military leaders who "died 7 February 1981 in an air crash in the execution of official duties." The deceased are as follows:

Adm Emil Nikolayevich Spiridonov, commander of the Pacific Fleet and deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, who was born in the city of Makaryev in Ovanovskaya Oblast 26 September 1925;

Vice Adm Vladimir Dmitriyevich Sabaneyev, member of the Military Council, chief of the Pacific Fleet Political Directorate and deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, who was born in the city of Podolsk in Moskovskaya Oblast in 1927;

Lt Gen Avn Georgiy Vasilyevich Pavlov, commander of the Pacific Fleet Air Force, who was born in the city of Dnepropetrovsk in 1927.

All three obituaries are signed by, among others, D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, V.G. Kulikov, S.L. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, S.G. Gorskhov, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.P. Lomakin, A.T. Altunin, V.M. Shabanov and N.F. Shestopalov. In addition, Admiral Spiridonov's obituary is also signed by L.I. Brezhnev, A.P. Kirilenko, M.A. Suslov and N.A. Tikhnov.

## NAVY CHIEF GORSHKOV ATTENDS PARTY CONFERENCE

LD121003 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 1

[Report by Capt First Class N. Remizov: "Scientific Practice Conference"]

[Text] The state of and measures for the improvement of the work of the navy's command and political cadres on the moral-political and psychological tempering of the personnel, the further cohesion of the military collectives, and the consolidation of discipline were discussed at a scientific practice concerence of the navy's leading personnel. Adm A. Sorokin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Navy Political Directorate, delivered the report. The report and speeches delivered by those taking part in the conference discussed competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and comprehensively analyzed ways of forming a communist world outlook in the military seamen and enhancing their responsibility for the fulfillment of their military duty. The results of the conference's work were summed up by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the navy.

## SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM LISTS NEW MILITARY TITLES

LD131559 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "New Military Titles"]

[Text] A decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instituted the following military titles in addition to those already in existence: "Senior ensign" and "senior warrant officer" and the shoulder board insignia corresponding to these military titles (three small stars attached to the shoulder board of the current model through the center line). The relevant changes and addenda have been introduced to the combined-arms regulations and to other documents defining the procedure for military service by ensigns and warrant officers of the USSR Armed Forces. It has been established that the military titles "senior ensign" and "senior warrant officer" are accorded to ensigns and warrant officers who have to their credit 5 or more years' honorable service as such, of which at least a year has been in posts tenure of which is appropriate for officers or senior ensigns and warrant officers. The procedure has also been defined for supplying senior ensigns and senior warrant officers with various types of rations and granting various benefits to all ensigns and warrant officers and improving their housing and daily living conditions.